



Chas L Daylin

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L'INSTITUT DE DROIT INTERNATIONAL

through a special Consultative Committee elected for this purpose

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Classics of International Law

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Academy of International Law at The Hague

ESTABLISHED WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR
INTERNATIONAL PEACE

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Statesman and diplomatist; Governor of Upsala; formerly Swedish Minister to Copenhagen; formerly Minister of Justice; formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs; formerly Minister of Public Worship and Instruction; formerly President of Court of Appeals of Jonköping; formerly professor in the Faculty of Law of Upsala; arbiter in international controversies; member of the Institute of International Law; delegate to the Second Hague Peace Conference.

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Professor at the University of Paris; formerly Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs; formerly member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague; member of the Institute of International Law.

SIR HENRY ERLE RICHARDS, K. C., K. C. S. I., Great Britain.

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WALTHER SCHÜCKING, Germany.

Professor of International Law at the University of Marburg; member of the Institute of International Law.

JAMES BROWN SCOTT, United States.

Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and Director of its Division of International Law; member of the Institute of International Law; President of the American Institute of International Law; Editor-in-Chief of the *American Journal of International Law*; technical delegate to the Second Hague Peace Conference; counsel in the North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration at The Hague; formerly Solicitor for the Department of State; Special Adviser to the Department of State in matters arising out of the European War, 1914-1917; Chairman of the United States Joint State and Navy Neutrality Board, 1914-1917; technical adviser to the American delegation to the Peace Conference at Paris, 1919; legal adviser to the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament.

BARON MICHEL DE TAUBE, Russia.

Doctor of Law; professor at the University of Petrograd; formerly Assistant to the Minister of Public Instruction of Russia; Councilor of State; member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague; associate of the Institute of International Law.

MR. CARNEGIE'S LETTER TO THE TRUSTEES

December 14, 1910.

GENTLEMEN: I have transferred to you as Trustees of the Carnegie Peace Fund, Ten Million Dollars of Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, the revenue of which is to be administered by you to hasten the abolition of international war, the foulest blot upon our civilization. Altho we no longer eat our fellowmen nor torture prisoners, nor sack cities killing their inhabitants, we still kill each other in war like barbarians. Only wild beasts are excusable for doing that in this, the Twentieth Century of the Christian era, for the crime of war is inherent, since it decides not in favor of the right, but always of the strong. The nation is criminal which refuses arbitration and drives its adversary to a tribunal which knows nothing of righteous judgment.

I believe that the shortest and easiest path to peace lies in adopting President Taft's platform, who said in his address before the Peace and Arbitration Society, New York, March 22, 1910:

"I have noticed exceptions in our arbitration treaties, as to reference of questions of national honor to courts of arbitration. Personally, I do not see any more reason why matters of national honor should not be referred to a court of arbitration than matters of property or of national proprietorship. I know that is going farther than most men are willing to go, but I do not see why questions of honor may not be submitted to a tribunal composed of men of honor who understand questions of national honor, to abide by their decision, as well as any other questions of difference arising between nations."

I venture to quote from my address as President of the Peace Congress in New York, 1907:

"Honor is the most dishonored word in our language. No man ever touched another man's honor; no nation ever dishonored another nation; all honor's wounds are self-inflicted."

At the opening of the International Bureau of American Republics at Washington, April 26, 1910, President Taft said:

"We twenty-one republics can not afford to have any two or any three of us quarrel. We must stop this, and Mr. Carnegie and I will not be satisfied until all nineteen of us can intervene by proper measures to suppress a quarrel between any other two."

I hope the Trustees will begin by pressing forward upon this line, testing it thoroughly and doubting not.

The judge who presides over a case in which he is interested dies in infamy if discovered. The citizen who constitutes himself a judge in his own cause as against his fellow-citizen, and presumes to attack him, is a law-breaker and as

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

such disgraced. So should a nation be held as disgraced which insists upon sitting in judgment in its own cause in case of an international dispute.

I call your attention to the following resolution introduced by the Committee of Foreign Relations in the first Session, Fiftieth Congress, June 14, 1888:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), that the President be, and is hereby, requested to invite, from time to time, as fit occasions may arise, negotiations with any government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two governments which can not be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means [resolution not reached on calendar during session, but reintroduced and passed: Senate, February 14, 1890; House, April 3, 1890].

This resolution was presented to the British Parliament, which adopted a resolution approving the action of the Congress of the United States and expressing the hope that Her Majesty's Government would lend their ready co-operation to the Government of the United States for the accomplishment of the object in view [Resolution of the House of Commons, July 16, 1893, Foreign Relations, 1893, 346, 352].

Here we find an expression of the spirit which resulted in the first international Hague Conference of 1899; the second Hague Conference of 1907; and eight treaties of obligatory arbitration between the great nations of the world, our own country being a party to twenty-three of them.

It was my privilege to introduce to President Cleveland in 1887 a Committee of Members of the Parliament of Britain, headed by Sir William Randal Cremer, in response to the action of Congress, proposing a treaty agreeing to settle all disputes that might arise between America and Great Britain by arbitration. Such a treaty was concluded between Lord Pauncefoot and Secretary Olney in 1897. It failed of approval by the necessary two-thirds majority of the Senate by only three votes.

There is reason to believe that the British Government has been desirous of having that treaty ratified by our Government or ready to agree to another of similar character, so that President Taft's policy seems within easy reach of success. If the English-speaking race adopts such a treaty we shall not have to wait long for other nations to join, and it will be noticed that the resolution of Congress in 1890 embraces "any government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations."

If the independence and rights of nations to their respective internal policies were first formally recognized in such treaties, no dispute concerning these elements of sovereignty could arise.

In order to give effect to this gift, it will be suitable that the Trustees herein named shall form a corporation with lawful powers appropriate to the accomplishment of the purposes herein expressed and I authorize the conveyance of the fund to such a corporation.

The Trustees hav power to sell, invest, or re-invest all funds, either in the United States or in other countries, subject as respects investments in the United States to no more restriction than is imposed upon savings banks or insurance companies in the State of New York.

No personal liability will attach to Trustees for their action or nonaction as Trustees. They may act as a Board. They hav power to fill vacancies or to add to their number and to employ all officials and to fix their compensation whether members of the Board or not. Trustees shall be reimbursed all expenses incurd in connection with their duties as Trustees, including traveling expenses attending meetings, including expenses of wife or dauter to each annual meeting. A majority of the Trustees may act for the whole. The President shall be granted such honoraria as the Trustees think proper and as he can be prevaild upon to accept.

Lines of future action can not be wisely laid down. Many may hav to be tried, and having full confidence in my Trustees I leav to them the widest discretion as to the mesures and policy they shall from time to time adopt, only premising that the one end they shall keep unceasingly in view until it is attained, is the speedy abolition of international war between so-cald civilized nations.

When civilized nations enter into such treaties as named, and war is discarded as disgraceful to civilized men as personal war (duelling) and man selling and buying (slavery) hav been discarded within the wide boundaries of our English-speaking race, the Trustees will pleas then consider what is the next most degrading remaining evil or evils whose banishment—or what new elevating element or elements if introduced, or fostered, or both combined—would most advance the progress, elevation and happiness of man, and so on from century to century without end, my Trustees of each age shall determin how they can best aid man in his upward march to higher and higher stages of development unceasingly; for now we know that man was created, not with an instinct for his own degradation, but imbued with the desire and the power for improvement to which perchance, there may be no limit short of perfection even here in this life upon erth.

Let my Trustees therefore ask themselvs from time to time, from age to age, how they can best help man in his glorious ascent onward and upward and to this end devote this fund.

Thanking you for your cordial acceptance of this trust and your harty approval of its object, I am

Very gratefully yours,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Witness:

LOUISE WHITFIELD CARNEGIE.

MARGARET CARNEGIE.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE GIFT

On the date of Mr. Carnegie's letter, the Board of Trustees designated by him, met in Washington, and Mr. Choate addressed Mr. Carnegie and the members of the Board as follows:

Mr. President, I suppose the first business in order would be the formal acceptance of this remarkable gift from Mr. Carnegie. It is impossible for me, or I think for anyone, to find adequate words to express our appreciation and gratitude for this wonderful gift. Mr. Carnegie has been known for many years now as a great benefactor to his race and the whole civilized world is covered with proofs of his beneficence. Great trusts that he has established for the benefit of mankind have already demonstrated the wisdom of his designs and his gifts; but in this enterprise for peace which he has undertaken, he has in my judgment attempted the most difficult, as well as the most far reaching and beneficent, of all his works.

Twenty years ago such a proposition as he has made in the remarkable paper that he has read would have been received with wonder and incredulity, and would have been regarded as hopeless and impossible; but enormous progress has been made in those twenty years, and very largely by his personal influence. Twelve years ago, when the Emperor of Russia first proposed that the nations of the earth should assemble by their accredited representatives to consider the question of peace and disarmament or mitigation and regulation of armament, the proposition was received almost with contempt in many countries of the world; but when that body assembled—there is nobody who can tell us better than Dr. White about that—it made immense progress in the direction of peace and harmony among nations. Eight years afterwards, when under your direction, Mr. Chairman, we went again to The Hague for the same purpose, still further progress was made, and by the result of those two assemblages, as the result also of the cultivation of public opinion in favor of peace, among all civilized nations, this proposed gift of Mr. Carnegie is not only made possible but the promise of it is to my mind absolutely certain.

At the same time I think it may be regarded as the most difficult work that he has yet entrusted to any board of trustees or has himself undertaken. That it is sure to come in the end, no reasonable man can doubt; but anyone who has attempted any work in this direction knows the enormous difficulties that lie in the way, in the prejudices, the interests and the determination of the various great nations of the world. I will not attempt to enlarge upon the subject. I am sure that we shall devote our best endeavors to carry out the object that Mr. Carnegie has expressed in his letter of gift, and that among our first objects will certainly be to promote what he has evidently so much at heart, and what he is so absolutely assured will be hailed with cordial welcome on the other side of the border—the ratification of the treaty that he has referred to between England and the United States—for I am satisfied that if those two nations are bound together in terms of

lasting friendship and peace it would go far to secure the peace of the whole world. I therefore offer this resolution of acceptance:

Resolved, That the Trust Fund, for the promotion of peace, specified in the instrument subscribed to and delivered this day by Mr. Andrew Carnegie be and it is hereby accepted for the purposes prescribed by the donor.

Resolved, That in undertaking to hold and use, in trust, this munificent gift for the benefit of mankind, the Trustees are moved by a deep sense of the sincere and noble spirit of humanity which inspires the donor of the Fund. They feel that all thoughtful men and women should be grateful to him, and should be glad to aid, so far as lies within their power, towards the accomplishment of the much-to-be-desired end upon which he has fixed his hopes, and to which he desires to contribute. They are not unmindful of the delicacy and difficulty involved in dealing with so great a sum, for such a purpose, wisely and not mischievously, and in ways which shall be practical and effective. They accept the Trust in the belief that, although, doubtless, many mistakes may be made, great and permanent good can be accomplished.

The Secretary, at the direction of the Chairman, called the name of each Trustee, in order that the Trust might be accepted personally by each Trustee present, and the resolution was unanimously adopted. The Chairman then declared that by these acceptances the persons present were constituted Trustees under the instrument of the gift, with the powers and obligations specified therein.

PROPOSED CHARTER
APPROVED IN THE BY-LAWS OF THE ASSOCIATION¹

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following persons, namely, Robert S. Brookings, Thomas Burke, Nicholas Murray Butler, John L. Cadwalader, Joseph H. Choate, Cleveland H. Dodge, Charles W. Eliot, Robert A. Franks, Arthur William Foster, John W. Foster, Austen G. Fox, William M. Howard, Samuel Mather, Andrew J. Montague, George W. Perkins, Henry S. Pritchett, Elihu Root, Jacob G. Schmidlapp, James Brown Scott, James L. Slayden, Albert K. Smiley, Oscar S. Straus, Charles L. Taylor, Charlemagne Tower, Andrew D. White, John Sharp Williams, Robert S. Woodward, Luke E. Wright, their associates and successors, duly chosen, are hereby incorporated and declared to be a body corporate of the District of Columbia by the name of the "Carnegie Endowment for International Peace," and by such name shall be known and have perpetual succession, with the powers, limitations, and restrictions herein contained.

SECTION 2. That the objects of the corporation shall be to advance the cause of peace among nations, to hasten the abolition of international war, and to encourage and promote a peaceful settlement of international differences, and, in particular—

(a) To promote a thorough and scientific investigation and study of the causes of war and of the practical methods to prevent and avoid it.

(b) To aid in the development of international law, and a general agreement of the rules thereof, and the acceptance of the same among nations.

(c) To diffuse information, and to educate public opinion regarding the causes, nature, and effects of war, and means for its prevention and avoidance.

(d) To establish a better understanding of international rights and duties and a more perfect sense of international justice among the inhabitants of civilized countries.

(e) To cultivate friendly feelings between the inhabitants of different countries, and to increase the knowledge and understanding of each other by the several nations.

(f) To promote a general acceptance of peaceable methods in the settlement of international disputes.

(g) To maintain, promote, and assist such establishments, organizations, associations, and agencies as shall be deemed necessary or useful in the accomplishment of the purposes of the corporation, or any of them.

¹ H. R. 32084, Sixty-First Congress. This bill has not been reintroduced in subsequent Congresses.

(h) To take and hold such property, real or personal, and to invest and keep invested and receive and apply the income of such funds and to construct and maintain such buildings or establishments, as shall be deemed necessary to prosecute and develop the purposes of the corporation, or any of them.

(i) To do and perform all lawful acts or things necessary or proper in the judgment of the Trustees to promote the objects of the corporation.

With full power, however, to the Trustees hereinafter named, and their successors, from time to time, to modify the conditions and regulations under which the work shall be carried on, and the particular purposes to which the income shall be applied, so as to secure the application of the funds in the manner best adapted to the conditions of the time: *Provided*, That the purposes of the corporation shall at all times be among the foregoing or kindred thereto.

SECTION 3. That the management and direction of the affairs of the corporation and the control and disposition of its property and funds shall be vested in a Board of Trustees, twenty-eight in number, to be composed of the following individuals: Robert S. Brookings, Thomas Burke, Nicholas Murray Butler, John L. Cadwalader, Joseph H. Choate, Cleveland H. Dodge, Charles W. Eliot, Robert A. Franks, Arthur William Foster, John W. Foster, Austen G. Fox, William M. Howard, Samuel Mather, Andrew J. Montague, George W. Perkins, Henry S. Pritchett, Elihu Root, Jacob G. Schmidlapp, James Brown Scott, James L. Slayden, Albert K. Smiley, Oscar S. Straus, Charles L. Taylor, Charlemagne Tower, Andrew D. White, John Sharp Williams, Robert S. Woodward, Luke E. Wright, who shall constitute the first Board of Trustees. Vacancies caused by death, resignation, or otherwise shall be filled by the remaining Trustees in such manner as shall be prescribed from time to time by the by-laws of the corporation. The persons so elected shall thereupon become Trustees and also members of the corporation.

SECTION 4. That the principal office of the corporation shall be located in the District of Columbia, but offices may be maintained and meetings of the Trustees and committees thereof may be held elsewhere, as provided by the by-laws of the corporation.

SECTION 5. That the Board of Trustees shall be entitled to take, hold, and administer any securities, funds or property which may at any time be given, devised, or bequeathed to them or to the corporation for the purposes of the trust; with full power from time to time to adopt a common seal, to appoint such officers and agents, whether members of the Board of Trustees or otherwise, as may be deemed necessary for carrying on the business of the corporation, at such salaries or remuneration as the Trustees may deem proper; with full power to adopt by-laws and such rules or regulations as shall be deemed necessary to secure the safe and convenient transaction of the business of the corporation; and full power and discretion to invest any principal and deal with and expend the income of the corporation in such manner as in the judgment of the Trustees will best promote the objects hereinbefore set forth; and, in

general, to have and use all the powers and authority necessary and proper to promote such objects and carry out the purposes of the corporation. The Trustees shall have power to hold as investments any securities given, assigned, or transferred to them or to the corporation by any person, persons, or corporation, and to retain such investments, and to invest any sums or amounts from time to time in such securities and in such form and manner as may be permitted to trustees or to charitable or literary corporations for investment according to the laws of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, or Massachusetts, or any of them, or in such securities as may be authorized for investment by any deed of trust, or by any act or deed of gift or last will and testament.

SECTION 6. That all personal property and funds of the corporation held, or used, for the purposes thereof, pursuant to the provisions of this act, whether of principal or income, shall, so long as the same shall be so used, be exempt from taxation by the United States or any Territory or District thereof; *Provided*, That such exemption shall not apply to any property, principal or income, which shall not be held or used for the purposes of the corporation.

SECTION 7. That the services of the Trustees, when acting as such, shall be gratuitous, but the corporation may provide for the reasonable expenses incurred by the Trustees in attending meetings or otherwise in the performance of their duties.

SECTION 8. That Congress may from time to time alter, repeal, or modify this act of incorporation, but no contract or individual right made or acquired shall thereby be divested or impaired.

BY-LAWS OF THE ASSOCIATION

ADOPTED MARCH 9, 1911

ARTICLE I

THE TRUSTEES

SECTION 1. Pending the incorporation of the Trustees, the business of the Trust shall be conducted by the Trustees as an unincorporated association, and shall be managed and controlled by the Board of Trustees, which shall consist of twenty-eight members, who shall hold office continuously and not for a stated term.

The name of the association shall be "Carnegie Endowment for International Peace."

SECTION 2. Vacancies in the Board of Trustees shall be filled by the Trustees, by ballot, by a vote of two-thirds of the Trustees present at a meeting. No person shall be elected, however, who shall not have been nominated, in writing, by some member of the Board of Trustees twenty days before an annual or special meeting. A list of the persons so nominated, with the names of the proposers, shall be mailed to each member of the Board of Trustees twenty days before a meeting, and no other nomination shall be considered except by the unanimous consent of the Trustees present.

SECTION 3. In case any Trustee shall fail to attend three successive annual meetings of the Board, he shall thereupon cease to be a Trustee.

SECTION 4. No Trustees shall receive any compensation for his services as such.

ARTICLE II

MEETINGS

SECTION 1. The principal office of the association shall be in the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia. The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be held on the third Friday of April in each year.¹

SECTION 2. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the Executive Committee at such place as the Committee shall determine, by notice served personally upon or mailed to the usual address of each Trustee, twenty days prior to the meeting, as the names and addresses of such Trustees appear upon the books of the association.

A special meeting of the Board on the second Friday of November in each year shall be called and held in accordance with the provisions of this section, for the transaction of such business as the Board shall determine upon, including any special appropriations that may be found necessary.²

¹ As amended December 12, 1912. ² As amended April 18, 1913.

SECTION 3. Special meetings shall be called by the president in the same manner upon the written request of seven members of the Board.

SECTION 4. A majority of the Trustees shall constitute a quorum.

SECTION 5. The order of business at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be as follows:

1. Calling the roll.
2. Reading of the notice of the meeting.
3. Reading of the minutes of the last annual or special meeting.
4. Reports of officers.
5. Reports of committees.
6. Election of officers and Trustees.
7. Miscellaneous business.

ARTICLE III

OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The officers of the association shall be a president and a vice-president, who shall be elected from the members of the Board by ballot annually. There shall also be a secretary elected from the members of the Board, who shall serve during the pleasure of the Board, and a treasurer, who may or may not be a member of the Board, who shall be elected by the Board and serve during the pleasure of the Board.

ARTICLE IV

THE PRESIDENT

SECTION 1. The president shall be the presiding officer of the association and chairman, *ex officio*, of the Executive Committee. He shall preside at all meetings of the Board or the Executive Committee, and exercise the usual duties of a presiding officer. He shall have general supervision of all matters of administration and of all the affairs of the association.

SECTION 2. In the absence or disability of the president, his duties shall be performed by the vice-president.

ARTICLE V

THE SECRETARY

SECTION 1. The secretary shall be the chief administrative officer of the association and, subject to the authority of the Board and the Executive Committee, shall have immediate charge of the administration of its affairs and of the work undertaken by it or with its funds. He shall devote his entire time to the work of the association. He shall prepare and submit to the Board of Trustees and to the Executive Committee plans, suggestions and recommendations for

the work of the association, shall carry on its correspondence, and generally supervise the work of the association. He shall sign and execute all instruments in the name of the association when authorized to do so by the Board of Trustees or by the Executive Committee or the Finance Committee. He shall counter-sign all cheques, orders, bills or drafts for the payment of money, and shall perform the usual duties of a secretary and such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Board or the Executive Committee.

SECTION 2. He shall be the legal custodian of all property of the association whose custody is not otherwise provided for. He shall submit to the Board of Trustees, at least thirty days before its annual meeting, a written report of the operations and business of the association for the preceding fiscal year, with such recommendations as he shall approve.

SECTION 3. He shall act, *ex officio*, as secretary of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee, and shall have custody of the seal and affix the same when directed so to do by the Board, the Executive Committee or the Finance Committee.

SECTION 4. An assistant secretary may be appointed by the Executive Committee to perform the duties or exercise the powers of the secretary, or some part thereof.

ARTICLE VI

THE TREASURER

SECTION 1. The treasurer shall have the care and custody of all funds and property of the association as distinguished from the permanent invested funds and securities and shall deposit the same in such bank, trust company or depository as the Board of Trustees or the Executive Committee shall designate, and shall, subject to the direction of the Board or the Executive Committee, disburse and dispose of the same, and shall perform the usual duties incident to the office of treasurer. He shall report to each meeting of the Executive Committee. He shall keep proper books of account of all moneys or disposition of property received and paid out on account of the association, and shall exhibit the same when required by the Executive Committee, the Finance Committee or any officer of the association. He shall submit a report of the accounts and financial condition of the association, and of all moneys received or expended by him, at each annual meeting of the association. He may be required to give a bond for the faithful discharge of his duties, in such sum as the Executive Committee may require.

SECTION 2. An assistant treasurer may be appointed by the Executive Committee to perform the duties and exercise the powers, or some part thereof, of the treasurer. Such assistant treasurer may be either an individual or a corporation, who may in like manner be required to furnish a bond.

ARTICLE VII

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

SECTION 1. There shall be an Executive Committee, consisting of the president, the secretary, and five other Trustees elected by the Board by ballot for a term of three years, who shall be eligible for reelection. The members first elected shall determine their respective terms by lot, two to serve three years, two to serve two years and one a single year. A member elected to fill a vacancy shall serve for the remainder of the term.

SECTION 2. The Executive Committee shall, subject to the authority of the Board, and when the Board is not in session, exercise all the powers of the Board in the management, direction and supervision of the business and the conduct of the affairs of the association. It may appoint advisory committees, or agents, with such powers and duties as it shall approve and shall fix salaries of officers, agents and employes.

SECTION 3. The Executive Committee shall direct the manner in which the books and accounts of the association shall be kept, and shall cause to be examined from time to time the accounts and vouchers of the treasurer for moneys received and paid out by him. Such committee shall submit a written report to the Board at each meeting of the Board, and shall submit an annual report to the annual meeting of the Board.

SECTION 4. Whenever any vacancy shall occur in the Executive Committee or in the office of secretary or treasurer, or in any other office of the association by death, resignation or otherwise, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the Executive Committee until the next annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.

SECTION 5. A majority of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VIII

FINANCE COMMITTEE

SECTION 1. The Finance Committee shall consist of three Trustees to be elected by the Trustees by ballot annually.

SECTION 2. The Finance Committee shall have custody of the permanent invested funds and securities of the association and general charge of its investments, and shall care for, invest and dispose of the same subject to the directions of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee. It shall consider and recommend to the Board from time to time such measures as in its opinion will promote the financial interests of the association, and shall make a report at each annual meeting of the Board.

Pending incorporation the title to the permanent invested funds and securities of the association, as well as the custody thereof, shall be vested in the Finance Committee in trust for the association.

ARTICLE IX

TERMS OF OFFICE

The terms of office of all officers and of all members of committee shall continue until their successors in each case are appointed.

ARTICLE X

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 1. The fiscal year of the association shall commence on the first day of July in each year.

SECTION 2. The Executive Committee, at least one month prior to the annual meeting in each year, shall cause the accounts of the association to be audited by a skilled accountant, to be appointed by the president, and shall submit to the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees a full statement of the finances and work of the association, and shall mail to each member of the Board of Trustees a detailed estimate of expenses and requirements for appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year, thirty days before the annual meeting.

SECTION 3. The Board of Trustees at the annual meeting in each year shall make general appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year, and may make special appropriations from time to time.

SECTION 4. The securities of the association and other evidences of property shall be deposited under such safeguards as the Trustees or the Executive Committee shall designate; and the moneys of the association shall be deposited in such banks or depositories as may from time to time be designated by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE XI

These by-laws may be amended at any annual or special meeting of the Board of Trustees by a majority vote of the members present, provided written notice of the proposed amendment shall be personally served upon, or mailed to the usual address of, each member of the Board at least twenty days prior to such meeting.

ARTICLE XII

The Executive Committee is hereby empowered to accept, on behalf of the association, a charter of the tenor and form reported by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives to the House on the third day of February, 1911 [H. R. 32084, "To incorporate the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace"], and laid before the Trustees of this association on the ninth day of March, 1911, with such alterations and amendments thereto as may be imposed by Congress and are not, in the judgment of the Executive Committee, inconsistent with the effective prosecution of the purposes of the association.

Upon the granting of such charter the property and business of the association shall be transferred to the corporation so formed and a meeting of the Trustees shall be called for the purpose of regulating and directing the further conduct of the business by the corporation.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE:

Since the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees the Executive Committee has held four meetings, namely, on April 29, June 3, October 10, 1921, and February 14, 1922. The minutes of these meetings have been printed and distributed to the members of the Board. These minutes, together with the annual reports of the officers, printed and mailed to each Trustee thirty days ago, contain all the details of the activities and expenditures of the Endowment during the preceding year. For the purpose of the present report of the Executive Committee certain of the more important features of the Endowment's work since the Board last met will be briefly referred to.

Division of Intercourse and Education

The outstanding feature of the work of this Division is the completion of the Endowment's gifts made pursuant to the appropriation of \$500,000 by the Board on December 16, 1918, for aid in the reconstruction of the devastated portions of France, Belgium, Serbia or Russia. The allotments from this appropriation, which have been reported from time to time to the annual meetings of the Board, amount to \$400,000, this sum being made up of \$100,000 granted for the reconstruction of the Library of the University of Louvain, Belgium, \$200,000 for the reconstruction of the Library of the City of Rheims, France, and \$100,000 for the reconstruction of the Library of the University of Belgrade, Serbia, all of which buildings were destroyed during the recent war. The policy which actuated this use of the appropriation has been explained in previous reports and approved from time to time by the Board. The year which has just closed has seen the completion of these gifts so far as the Endowment is concerned by the turning over of the funds to the respective authorities for the reconstruction of the buildings. The corner-stones of all three were laid last spring and summer, and the Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education was present in person as the representative of the Trustees at the ceremonies which took place at Rheims and Louvain. A representative of the Endowment was also present at the ceremonies which took place at Belgrade.

A gratifying outcome of these gifts from the Endowment was reported by the Director upon his return from Europe last summer. In his opinion the Endowment's position in Europe is better now than it has ever been before. Prior to the war the Endowment's collaborators had been regarded as extreme "pacifists," but its attitude during the war has dissipated that idea and its collaborators are now working in constant touch with their respective governments. Further-

more, the money spent by the Endowment in reconstructing libraries in the devastated areas has, in the opinion of the Director, produced an incalculable return in public recognition, and the Endowment, through this work, has been able to make its purposes and work known to the press and people of consequence in the communes, towns and villages.

With the object of following up the advantage created by this favorable situation the Executive Committee has approved the plan of the Director for erecting in one of the partially destroyed villages to be rebuilt in France a model public square containing on its four sides a *mairie*, a *postes et telegraphes*, a *bibliothèque*, and a *lavoir et bains*. After proper inquiry and correspondence the French commune of Fargnières in the Department of the Aisne has been selected for the construction of such a model public square, which will be known as the Place Carnégie. Subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees and to their making the necessary additional appropriation, the Executive Committee recommends that the sum of \$100,000 remaining from the appropriation of \$500,000 made December 16, 1918, be used for the erection of the model public square at Fargnières, and that, in order to enable the square to be erected in accordance with the plans which have been prepared, a further sum of \$50,000 be appropriated by the Board at its present meeting. A resolution to carry this recommendation into effect will be presented to the Board in its proper order.

Another result of the Director's visit to Europe has been the reorganization of the Advisory Council of the Division in Europe in so far as the membership had been depleted by death and circumstances attendant upon the War, and the Executive Committee has authorized the Director to extend formal invitations to a number of prominent gentlemen in Austria, Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, England, Germany, Italy, Japan, Norway and Rumania to become members of the Advisory Council.

Division of Economics and History

This Division is now devoted exclusively to the active preparation of the *Economic and Social History of the World War*. The first volumes in the series have already appeared and have been distributed to the Trustees. As has been explained in previous reports, the history is being prepared under the general editorship of Professor James T. Shotwell, by editorial boards in the respective countries which are included within the work. At the last meeting of the Trustees they provided funds for the work of the editorial boards in Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria, the Baltic Countries, The Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and Germany. The Executive Committee has authorized the appointment of the boards in those countries, and in addition it has added, subject to the approval of the Board, Hungary, Russia, and Spain. The report of the General Editor contains the details of the organization which has been completed since the last meeting of the Trustees and the status of the work of each editorial board.

The investigations are being conducted under contracts made by the General Editor and the editorial boards subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. During the period covered by this report the Executive Committee has approved 93 contracts involving an obligation for honoraria and expenses amounting to \$80,000. The contracts call for the completion of work at varying periods of time, from a few months in some cases to several years in others, so that the expenditure of this amount will be spread over several years.

It has also been possible to complete publishing arrangements for the history so that the books may appear promptly after the manuscripts are completed. The Executive Committee has directed that each volume be printed in the first instance in the language of the editorial board which supervises the work, limiting publication, however, for the present, to the English, French, German and Italian languages. Each book bears upon its cover and title page the nationality of the series of which it is a part, and in order further to emphasize the point that the history will be a collection of national series, the Executive Committee has decided that the English series shall be printed and published in England, the French and Belgian series in France, the German and Austrian series in Austria, and perhaps Germany, and the Italian series in Italy. The question of the language and place of publication of the other series has not yet come up for consideration and decision. The size of the editions and the method of distribution, other than through sale and deposit with the Endowment's Depository Libraries, of each book will be decided in consultation with the editorial boards.

Before publication each manuscript is carefully examined by the General Editor and the Director of the Division with reference to the scientific quality of the work, and by the Secretary with reference to administrative policy, and authority to publish is granted in each case by the Executive Committee upon the recommendations of these officers.

In connection with the economic work of the Endowment, the Executive Committee has acted favorably upon a recommendation of the General Editor that the Endowment encourage the reconciliation and promote the rehabilitation of the countries in the valley of the Danube by financing and calling a meeting of the representatives of the business organizations in those countries for the purpose of considering their common economic and financial problems and facilitating commercial intercourse between them. In such a conference the Endowment might cooperate through the International Chamber of Commerce at Paris or through the chambers of commerce of the respective countries or through a joint committee representing their organizations; but it seems on the whole advisable that the Endowment's aid should be carried out directly in its name and that a representative of the Endowment should be present at the opening session of the conference. The Executive Committee has appointed the Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education and the General Editor of the *Economic and Social History of the World War* a special committee to prepare and arrange for the calling in the name of the Endowment of such a conference to

include representatives of the business organizations of Jugoslavia, Austria, Hungary, Rumania and Czechoslovakia. The sum of \$10,000 has been allotted for the expenses of such a conference, and an additional amount of \$10,000 is included in the estimates now before the Board to be allotted to further the work of the conference in case its results should meet with the approval of the Executive Committee.

Division of International Law

The Division of International Law, together with the Secretary's Office, which are under joint administration, was largely occupied from the middle of the summer until February 1 with assisting in the work connected with the Conference on the Limitation of Armament and Pacific Problems, held in Washington from November 12, 1921, to February 6, 1922. As appears more in detail in the Reports of the Secretary and the Director of the Division of International Law, on August 4, 1921, the Secretary, after consultation with the President of the Endowment, tendered the services of the Division and the office of the Secretary, together with their personnel and equipment, and the library of the Endowment, to the Secretary of State in connection with the work of the Conference. This action was taken pursuant to the spirit, if not the letter, of the resolution adopted by the Board of Trustees on April 19, 1917, offering the services of the Endowment to the Government for dealing with the pressure of international business incident to the war.

The Secretary of State was pleased to accept the offer of August 4, and later he indicated that the Endowment might further its fundamental purpose by familiarizing the American public with the problems which would confront the Conference, namely, problems concerning the limitation of armament in its various aspects, and the general problems of the Pacific and Far East, including the history of the relations of the United States and other Governments with China, Japan and the Islands of the Pacific, adequately documented from original sources. It was suggested that a series of pamphlets on these questions be prepared along sound and scholarly lines and be distributed by the Endowment as a reliable source of information and instruction to the public, as well as to members of the Conference.

The Executive Committee at its meeting on October 10, 1921, formally approved the offer of the Endowment's services to the Department of State and allotted the sum of \$30,000 from the Emergency Appropriation to provide for the preparation and publication of the series of pamphlets suggested by the Secretary of State. The titles of the pamphlets which were actually prepared and distributed are listed in the Report of the Director of the Division of International Law. It is gratifying to be able to report that these pamphlets not only served to acquaint the interested public, especially members of the press assigned to the Conference, with important details in the history of several of the important questions before it, but that they were also of great value to the

members of the various delegations as handy reference books on the complicated questions which they were called upon to consider and decide. A number of the manuscripts were of such a character that they were not published during the Conference, but the information contained therein was supplied confidentially to the Secretary of State. The Executive Committee now has under consideration the question of the future publication of these confidential manuscripts.

The Division of International Law has finished several of the large publication undertakings which have been in progress since 1918, including the important collection of *Treaties and Agreements with and concerning China* and the English translation of the *Proceedings of the Hague Peace Conferences*. The former provided the authoritative text used by the Conference at Washington in the discussion of problems relating to the Far East. The latter was also of much use in the discussion of problems of disarmament and general subjects connected with the Conference. In order to give the translation of the *Hague Proceedings* the maximum value as a reference book, a separate index volume has been prepared and published.

Semi-Annual Meeting of the Board

In view of the opening of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament on the date prescribed by Article II, Section 2, of the By-Laws for the holding of the semi-annual meeting of the Trustees, and of the preoccupation of the President of the Endowment as a delegate to the Conference, and of the Endowment's offices and personnel in Washington in the services of the Department of State in connection with the Conference, the Executive Committee deemed it inadvisable to hold the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees on November 11, 1921, and by its direction the Secretary on October 10, 1921, transmitted this recommendation to each Trustee with the request for his approval for the omission of the meeting. Twenty-one Trustees approved the recommendation, one disapproved, and no replies were received from six Trustees. The semi-annual meeting was accordingly omitted.

Allotments of Appropriations

One of the chief functions of the Executive Committee is the allotment of the appropriations of the Board of Trustees to specific purposes. The allotments from the appropriations made on April 29 last for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1921, and ending June 30, 1922, have been made closely following the estimates approved by the Board. The amount allotted from each of the appropriations, the amount disbursed from each allotment and the balance in the appropriations and allotments are given in the Treasurer's Report submitted to the Board at the present meeting, which also shows the state of the Endowment's finances at the close of business on March 31, 1922.

Under the regulations of the Board, appropriations are available for use for one year beyond the fiscal period for which they are made, and it is the practice

of the Executive Committee to utilize any unused balances of these old appropriations as in the nature of an emergency fund, to provide for necessary work in addition to the sums included in current appropriations, or for new work not specifically included in the estimates. Since the last meeting of the Board the following use has been made of the unallotted balances of the appropriations for the fiscal year 1920 before their reversion to the Treasury on June 30, 1921, and of the unallotted balances for the fiscal year 1921 which would otherwise revert on June 30 next:

From the appropriations of 1920, \$5,000 was allotted for the presentation of a collection of American books to the University of Prague; \$10,000 to defray in part the cost of meetings to be held in commemoration of the 600th anniversary of the death of Dante and of the 300th anniversary of the birth of Molière; \$1,000 for the office expenses of the American Group of the Interparliamentary Union and \$7,500 to secure a suitable representation of the American Group at the 19th conference of the Interparliamentary Union held in Stockholm, Sweden, in August last; \$1,000 for the gift of a collection of international law books to the University of Strasbourg.

From the unused balances of 1921 appropriations the following allotments were made:

Distribution of the Endowment's publications, \$1,500; distribution of *The Awakening of Japan* by Okakura, \$2,500; traveling expenses of professors on sabbatical leave appointed visiting professors to educational institutions in foreign countries, \$12,500; printing the publications of the Division of Economics and History, \$18,586.07, of the Division of International Law, \$12,000; additional expenses of the Japanese Research Committee, \$1,000; traveling expenses, \$3,000; preservation of the local records of the War in Great Britain, \$500; Danube Economic Conference, \$10,000; meeting of the Council of Direction of the American Institute of International Law at Havana, \$1,000. In addition to this last amount, the sum of \$3,000 was allotted for the same meeting out of the appropriation made to the American Institute by the Trustees at their last meeting, leaving a balance of \$22,000 in this appropriation still to be allotted. The Executive Committee was also called upon to allot the sum of \$20,000 to the European Institute of International Law for its meeting at Rome held last summer. This appropriation was made by the Trustees on May 5, 1920. The allotments from the emergency fund for the fiscal year 1922 are given in detail in the Report of the Treasurer.

Requirements for Appropriation

The estimates of requirements for appropriation approved by the Executive Committee have been transmitted in printed form to each member of the Board of Trustees pursuant to the By-Laws, and they will come up for discussion and action in the regular order at the present meeting.

In compliance with Article X, Section 2, of the By-Laws, the Executive

Committee has had the accounts of the Endowment audited by certified public accountants appointed by the President, and their report will be submitted to the Board at its present meeting.

The Trustees are called upon to fill one vacancy in the Board, due to the death of Mr. Charles L. Taylor. The list of persons nominated to fill the vacancy has been sent to the Trustees by the Secretary in accordance with the By-Laws.

The Board will be called upon to elect a President, a Vice-President, a Finance Committee, consisting of three members, and to fill two vacancies in the Executive Committee caused by the expiration of the term of office of Messrs. Montague and Pritchett.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIHU ROOT, *Chairman*,

JAMES BROWN SCOTT, *Secretary*.

Washington, D. C.,

April 21, 1922.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE
CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE:

In compliance with Article V, Section 2, of the By-Laws, the Secretary submits to the Board of Trustees the following report of the operations and business of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace during the preceding fiscal year, including also a partial report for the first six months of the current fiscal year.

The last annual report of the Secretary, prepared March 16, 1921, contained certain general observations upon the work of the Endowment and the then existing conditions as they seemed to bear upon the subject of international peace. The occasion for making those observations was the passing of the first decade of the Endowment's existence. Any general remarks which the undersigned now has to make upon the international events of the last year and the present world situation are contained in his report to the Executive Committee as Director of the Division of International Law of the Endowment, which is transmitted to the Trustees herewith.

The general supervision of the administrative work of the Endowment has been performed as usual during the preceding year. The minutes of the meetings of the Executive Committee and the Reports of the Treasurer, transmitted to the Trustees immediately after each Executive Committee meeting, have kept the Board informed at frequent intervals regarding details of the Endowment's activities. The Reports of the Directors of the Divisions, transmitted herewith, contain a summary of their respective labors, together with recommendations for future work. Such activities of the Secretary's Office as require special mention are referred to below.

Cooperation with the Government in the Conference on the Limitation of Armament and Problems of the Pacific

The most important special work undertaken by the Secretary's Office since the last meeting of the Board was its cooperation in conjunction with the Division of International Law with the State Department in the work of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament and Pacific Problems. As will be seen from the Report of the Director of the Division of International Law, an important part of the program of that Division has been the preparation and publication of material

for eventual use at such a conference of nations, and, when the Conference was definitely decided upon last summer, the Secretary considered it a public service to call to the attention of the Secretary of State the facilities possessed by the Endowment for aiding in the preparation of material for the Conference and to place them and the services of the Endowment at the disposal of the Government. Such an offer was considered to be pursuant to the spirit and indeed the letter of the resolution adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Endowment at their annual meeting on April 19, 1917, offering the services of the Division of International Law, its personnel and equipment, to the Government for dealing with the pressure of international business incident to the War, which offer was accepted and carried into effect in connection with the Peace Conference at Paris. An official tender of the services of the Endowment was, therefore, made by the Secretary of the Endowment in a letter addressed to the Secretary of State on August 4, 1921, which was accepted on August 5, 1921. Copies of both communications are appended to this Report.¹

This tender of services was made after consultation with and by direction of the President of the Endowment. The action was approved by the Executive Committee at its meeting on October 10, 1921.

On August 31, 1921, the Department of State, in a letter to the Secretary of the Endowment, suggested that the assistance of the Endowment take the form of the preparation and issuance of a series of pamphlets bearing on the principal problems which were presented in the President's invitation and which would form some of the subjects which the Conference was expected to discuss. The letter from Mr. Hughes of August 31 and the Secretary's reply of September 2, 1921, are likewise appended hereto.²

The letter of the State Department of August 31 was also laid before the Executive Committee on October 10, 1921, and the sum of \$30,000 was allotted for the purpose of the preparation and issuance of the series of pamphlets suggested by the Secretary of State. Of this sum, \$22,000 was expended up to the date of the close of the Conference. The preparation and issuance of these pamphlets was the joint work of the Secretary's Office and the Division of International Law; and, inasmuch as the pamphlets were issued as part of the pamphlet series of the Division, a description of them has been inserted in the Report of the Director of the Division, to which the Trustees are referred for further information upon this subject.

Expenditures

The supervision of the disbursement of the funds appropriated by the Board of Trustees and allotted by the Executive Committee occupies a place of first importance in the duties of the Secretary, whose countersignature is required by the By-Laws upon all checks or other instruments for the payment of money.

¹ Page 35.

² Pages 36-7.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, the Endowment disbursed a total sum of \$650,990.17, divided according to general purposes as follows:

Administration and Sundry Purposes	\$93,698.03
Division of Intercourse and Education	331,965.40
Division of Economics and History	98,007.20
Division of International Law	127,319.54
	<hr/>
	\$650,990.17

During the first six months of the present fiscal year, from July 1 to December 31, 1921, the disbursements amounted to a total of \$431,208.96, classified as follows:

Administration and Sundry Purposes	\$50,693.46
Division of Intercourse and Education	288,227.85
Division of Economics and History	40,679.84
Division of International Law	51,607.81
	<hr/>
	\$431,208.96

Included in the latter figures is the payment of the Trustees' gift of \$200,000 for the restoration of the Library of the City of Rheims, France, destroyed during the War, and \$14,500 expended in aiding the State Department in the work connected with the Conference on the Limitation of Armament.

In the expenditures for the completed fiscal year 1921 are included items of \$14,000 for the maintenance and work of the European Office, \$13,000 for the Inter-American Division, \$30,000 for the Institute of International Education, \$39,500 for the American Association for International Conciliation, \$50,000 for the relief of refugees from Russia, \$15,000 for the American Peace Society, \$33,675 contributed to the Westminster Abbey Fund, \$10,000 for the celebration of the Dante and Molière anniversaries, \$46,000 for research work in the Division of Economics and History, \$10,000 for Fellowships in International Law, \$20,000 for the Institute of International Law, and \$58,000 for printing the publications of the Division of Economics and History and the Division of International Law.

The Report of the Treasurer contains a complete list of all the expenditures making up the foregoing totals, and the Reports of the Directors of the Divisions give the details of the work for which the money was spent.

The income of the Endowment amounts to only \$500,000 per annum. Additional funds were therefore required to provide for the foregoing expenditures, aggregating \$1,082,199.13, made within a period of eighteen months. The accumulations in the special reserve fund, established in 1916, a statement of which is given in the Treasurer's Report, and a special grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York amounting to \$250,000, enabled the Endowment to

meet the extra expenditures without curtailing its regular work chargeable to current funds.

Following the practice of previous years, the Secretary appends to this report a classified statement of expenditures from the organization of the Endowment up to December 31, 1921.

Publications

The full burden of responsibility of supervising the publications of the Endowment falls to the lot of the Secretary's Office. Estimates of the cost of each publication must be obtained in advance and all matters of form, style, etc., decided. In the interest of economy, all manuscripts must be properly prepared and edited before being sent to the printers, and the proofs must be read through the various stages to ensure the accuracy and good appearance of the completed publications. Besides this tedious and exacting task, which the Secretary's Office is called upon to perform for all of the Endowment's publications, the Secretary is responsible for the proper expenditure of the printing funds, audits all printing bills, sees that the itemized charges are in accordance with the estimates and otherwise proper, and that they are in accordance with the authorizations and allotments made by the Executive Committee.

This task of supervision has become such an important and time-consuming function that it has been found necessary to establish the office of Editor of Publications, in which all manuscripts are carefully examined before being sent to the printers, any doubtful questions of policy involved in the publication referred to the Secretary for decision or for submission to the Executive Committee, and all the routine work of publication systematized and coordinated under the general supervision of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary. The appointment of an Editor of Publications was authorized by the Executive Committee on June 3, 1921, and Dr. Herbert F. Wright, Editorial Assistant on the Classics of International Law, was transferred to the position. Appropriate clerical assistance has been provided from the Secretary's Office and the Division of International Law.

The new office has justified its establishment, as is shown by the large number of important publications issued during the preceding year. The readjustment was put to a severe test during the session of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, when it became necessary to issue in a very short space of time a series of nine confidential pamphlets for the use of the American delegates, and seven additional pamphlets for distribution to the public generally, a total of 1,920 pages, costing over \$10,000 for the printing alone. The public pamphlets appeared as Pamphlets Nos. 40-47 of the Division of International Law, and it was necessary to augment the regular force of the Endowment engaged upon the work of publication by calling upon the clerical force of that Division for assistance in the editing of the manuscripts and in the reading of the proofs; but even under these conditions it was necessary to employ several additional

clerks for temporary assistance. The success which attended these efforts is evidenced by the rapid distribution of the pamphlets, the complete edition of some being practically exhausted within a few days of their publication.

Since the last report, the following publications have appeared under the Endowment's imprint:

Secretary's Office:

- Year Book for 1921. 260 pp.
- List of Publications of the Endowment.
- List of Depository Libraries and Institutions.
- Plan for Annuities and Insurance. 16 pp.

Division of Economics and History:

A. Regular Publications:

- Ogawa, Gotaro: Conscription System in Japan. 259 pp.
- Kobayashi, Ushisaburo: Military Industries of Japan. 284 pp.
- Kobayashi, Ushisaburo: War and Armament Loans of Japan. 238 pp.
- Porritt, Edward: Fiscal and Diplomatic Freedom of the British Oversea Dominions. 508 pp.

B. Preliminary Economic Studies of the War:

- No. 4. Andrews, Irene O.: Economic Effects of the War upon Women and Children in Great Britain. Second (revised) edition. 249 pp.
- No. 18. Baker, Charles W.: Government Control and Operation of Industry in Great Britain and the United States during the World War. 142 pp.

C. Economic and Social History of the World War (*British Series*):

- Bowley, Arthur L.: Prices and Wages in the United Kingdom, 1914-1920. 248 pp.
- Keith, Arthur B.: War Government of the British Dominions. 369 pp.
- Salter, J. A.: Allied Shipping Control: An Experiment in International Administration. 395 pp.
- Henderson, H. D.: Cotton Control Board. 90 pp.
- Jenkinson, Hilary: A Manual of Archive Administration. 250 pp.

Division of International Law:

A. Regular Publications:

- MacMurray, John V. A.: Treaties and Agreements with and concerning China. Vol. II. 800 pp.
- Proceedings of The Hague Peace Conferences:
 - Conference of 1907. Vol. II. 1,086 pp.
 - Conference of 1907. Vol. III. 1,162 pp.
 - Index Volume. 280 pp.

B. Pamphlet Series:

- No. 36. Documents Relating to the Program of the First Hague Peace Conference. 115 pp.
- No. 37. Hague Court Awards in the Matter of the Expropriated Religious Properties in Portugal. 30 pp.
- No. 38. Lansing, Robert: Notes on Sovereignty, from the Standpoint of the State and of the World. 94 pp.
- No. 40. The Consortium: Texts and Relevant Documents of the Financial Consortium in China. 86 pp.

- No. 41. Outer Mongolia: Treaties and Agreements. 48 pp.
- No. 42. Shantung: Treaties and Agreements. 130 pp.
- No. 43. Korea: Treaties and Agreements. 76 pp.
- No. 44. Manchuria: Treaties and Agreements. 234 pp.
- No. 45. The Sino-Japanese Negotiations of 1915: Official Japanese and Chinese Documents. 84 pp.
- No. 46. Wehberg, Hans: The Limitation of Armaments (translated from the original French). 114 pp.
- C. Spanish Pamphlet Series:
 - No. 2. Comision encargada del estudio de la responsabilidad de los autores de la guerra e imposicion de penas. Translation of Pamphlet No. 32. 58 pp.
 - No. 3. Finch, George A.: El Tratada de Paz con Alemania ante el Senado de los Estados Unidos. 56 pp.
 - No. 4. Root, Elihu: Discurso presidencial pronunciado en la Decimaquinta Conferencia Anual de la Sociedad Americana de Derecho Internacional. 17 pp.
- D. Classics of International Law:
 - Gentili, Alberico: Hispanicae Advocationis Libri Duo.
 - Vol. I. Photographic Reproduction of Text of 1661, with an Introduction by Frank F. Abbott. 334 pp.
 - Vol. II. Translation of the Text, by Frank F. Abbott. 306 pp.

Besides the 8,600 pages of the published volumes included in the above list, the Secretary takes pleasure in reporting that considerable progress has been made upon other projects of the Endowment. The following works are now in the various stages of publication:

Division of Economics and History:

- A. Regular Publications:
 - Dumas, Samuel, and K. O. Vedel-Petersen: Losses of Life Caused by War. About 140 pp.
 - Heckscher, Eli F.: The Continental System: An Economic Interpretation. About 400 pp.¹
 - Leites, K.: Recent Economic Developments in Russia. About 225 pp.¹
 - Ogawa, Gotaro: Expenditures of the Russo-Japanese War. About 325 pp.
 - Ono, Giichi: Expenditures of the Sino-Japanese War. About 300 pp.
 - Ono, Giichi: War and Armament Expenditures of Japan. About 300 pp.
 - Kobayashi, Ushisaburo: War and Armament Taxes of Japan. About 275 pp.
 - Subercaseaux, Guillermo: Monetary and Banking Policy in Chile. About 350 pp.¹
 - Westergaard, Harald: Economic Development in Denmark before and during the World War. 118 pp.¹
- B. Preliminary Economic Studies of the War:
 - Gide, Charles (editor): The Effects of the War on French Economic Life (five monographs). About 200 pp.¹
- C. Economic and Social History of the World War:
 - British Series:*
 - Bulkley, M. E.: A Bibliographical Survey. About 250 pp.¹
 - Austro-Hungarian Series:*
 - Spann, O.: Bibliography of Printed Materials in the German Language. About 75 pp.

¹ Published since this Report.

Division of International Law:

A. Regular Publications:

American Prize Cases. 3 vols. About 2,100 pp.

Classic Projects of International Organization. About 250 pp.

Nippold, Otfried: Development of International Law after the World War. About 300 pp.

B. Pamphlet Series:

No. 47. Willoughby, W. W.: Constitutional Government in China. About 75 pp.¹

C. Classics of International Law:

Bynkershoek, Cornelius van: De Dominio Maris. 1 vol. About 200 pp.

Gentili, Alberico: De Legationibus Libri Tres. 2 vols. About 500 pp.

Grotius, Hugo: De Jure Belli ac Pacis Libri Tres. 2 vols. About 1,200 pp.

Pufendorf, Samuel von: De Officio Hominis et Civis Juxta Legem Naturalem Libri Duo. 2 vols. About 550 pp.

Wolff, Christian von: Jus Gentium Methodo Scientifica Pertractatum. 2 vols. About 1,200 pp.

D. Bibliothèque Internationale de Droit des Gens:

Liszt, Franz von: Exposé Systématique du Droit International. About 500 pp.

Westlake, John: Droit International (French edition). About 750 pp.

It is estimated that the volumes included in the above list will make a total of about 10,350 pages, a rather extensive program in itself. But these are merely the works which are actually in the hands of the printer. There are, in addition, many manuscripts which have been authorized for publication by the Executive Committee, but which need some editorial revision before being set up in type. This is particularly the case with the Economic and Social History of the World War and the Classics of International Law. It is fair to state, therefore, that present prospects point to the biggest year the Endowment has yet had in the matter of publications.

PUBLICATION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR

The question of the publication of the volumes to be issued in the Economic and Social History of the World War has received special consideration. As the result of the recommendations of the Secretary and General Editor of the History, the Executive Committee has directed that the manuscripts in this series be printed in the first instance in the language of the national editorial board which supervises the work. By reference to the report of the General Editor transmitted by the Director of the Division of Economics and History, it will be noted that the History is to be prepared as a collection of national series, each series to be issued under the supervision of an editorial board appointed in each of the countries included within the history. In addition to directing that each monograph be published in the national language of the series in which it appears, the Executive Committee has directed that the books be printed in the country whose native language corresponds to that of the series in which the book is included.

¹ Published since this Report.

In order to collect information concerning facilities for printing the History, the Assistant Secretary went to Europe last summer and he found that adequate facilities existed and that proper arrangements could be made in France, Germany, Austria and Italy for printing the series which are to appear in French, German and Italian, to which languages, as well as English, the publications will be limited for the present. Pursuant to the authorization of the Executive Committee, the Secretary is now concluding publishing contracts for these series as soon as the research and editorial work reaches the point where publication is required.

The size of editions and method of distribution, including free copies and sales, are determined in each case after receiving the advice of the respective editorial boards and the recommendation of the General Editor. The volumes in the British series, which are the only ones so far to appear, have been treated in these respects on the same footing as the regular publications of the Division of Economics and History. Editions of 1,500 copies have been issued for free distribution to the depository libraries, reviews by the interested press, and for sale to individuals by the Endowment's English publishers, the Clarendon Press at the University of Oxford.

Distribution of Publications

The distribution of the Endowment's publications under the regulations adopted by the Executive Committee continues to be a function of the Secretary's Office. No change has been made in the established system of issuing certain publications for free distribution and others for sale through publishers at a nominal price. The Endowment's catalogue of publications has now reached the total of 105 titles of full size publications and 60 titles of smaller publications issued as pamphlets.

During the period from March 1 to December 31, 1921, there was a total free distribution of books and pamphlets amounting to 45,642. This number, added to last year's cumulative total, amounts to a total free distribution of 612,120 copies from the date of organization. A total of 1,133 written requests from libraries and interested individuals for free publications of the Endowment were answered and complied with.

As has been often explained in previous reports, the sale of the Endowment's publications has in no respect a commercial aspect. They are offered in this manner solely for the purpose of supplying that section of the interested public which apparently prefers and regards as of more value a publication which is purchased rather than one which is given away. Since the organization of the Endowment up to December 31, 1921, 85 titles have been offered for sale. The grand total of books included in these editions amounts to 125,761. Of this grand total there have been sold 12,919 copies for which the Endowment has received from the publishers as its share of the proceeds of sales the sum of \$12,914.05, or an average of approximately one dollar per volume. For the preparation and publication of these volumes offered for sale the Endowment has

expended \$281,269.61 for manufacture and \$47,930.88 for manuscripts, exclusive of the manuscripts prepared directly by the Endowment through its salaried officers and employees. These two amounts make a total of \$329,200.49. If the number of copies sold and the proceeds from sales were regarded as the full measure of return for the Endowment's expenditures and activities in getting out these publications, there would be just grounds for discouragement; but, as above stated, the sale of publications is only an incidental part of the Endowment's work.

The principal reliance for the dissemination of the information which the Endowment collects and places in permanent form is the free distribution of all of its publications, including those for sale, to depository libraries, and in certain cases, to specially selected classes of individuals. Of the grand total of 125,761 above given of the editions of books published for the dual purpose of sale and free distribution, a total of 72,167 have been distributed free of charge. The interest shown in the Endowment's publications by the correspondence which daily passes through the Secretary's Office, by the reviews in the public press, and by the increasing number of requests from libraries and individuals to be placed upon its mailing lists, together with the widespread and ever-increasing acceptance of the principles and propositions for which the Endowment stands and which are advocated and expounded in its publications, all lead to the confident belief that the expenditures made and efforts devoted to the preparation and circulation of the Endowment's publications are fully justified. For the information of the Trustees, a table is appended hereto giving a list of all the publications which have been issued for sale since the organization of the Endowment up to and including the year 1921, showing, for purposes of comparison in each case, the total edition issued, the number of copies sold, and the number of copies distributed free of charge.

A complete list of the publications issued exclusively for free distribution is contained in the Endowment's catalogue, and the total number of copies distributed up to date is given above.

Depository Libraries

As set forth in the preceding section of this report, the system of depository libraries has come to be regarded as the most reliable means of distribution of the Endowment's publications and of bringing their contents to the attention of the interested public. Since the last meeting of the Board of Trustees, 33 applications have been received, and of these the Executive Committee has taken favorable action upon the following:

Morristown Library, Morristown, New Jersey.
Library of the University of Nanking, Nanking, China.
Public Library, City of Auckland, New Zealand.
Public Library, Waltham, Massachusetts.

L'Action Populaire, Noisy, France.
Oakland Free Library, Oakland, California.
University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Illinois.
The Faculty of Legal and Social Sciences of the National University of La Plata, Argentina.
Library of the Department of External Affairs of the Government of Canada, Ottawa, Canada.
Library of the Parliament of Canada, Ottawa, Canada.
International Labor Office, Geneva, Switzerland.
University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria.
Commerzbibliothek, Hamburg, Germany.
Biblioteca del Commissariato dell 'emigrazione, Rome, Italy.
Bibliothèque de la Société de législation comparée, Paris, France.
Coventry Central Library, Coventry, England.
University College, Nottingham, England.
Law Faculty of the University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia.
Bibliothèque du Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers, Paris, France.
Law Library, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

As will be noted, the applications show an increased interest in the Endowment's work in foreign countries. In acting upon these applications, a liberal policy is adopted by the Executive Committee. The only limitation which is taken into consideration is the ability of the applicant, as shown by its geographical location, the size of its potential clientèle and its library facilities, to serve as a useful medium for making the Endowment's publications generally accessible. Under present regulations of the Executive Committee, the number of free copies which may be distributed of the publications referred to as scientific publications and offered also for sale is 1,000. There are now on the depository list 739 libraries and institutions,¹ and the free distribution to supply review copies to the press and administrative officers amounts to approximately 100 copies. It is probable, therefore, that within a short time the depository libraries will reach a number which will require a larger distribution of free copies than the 1,000 now provided.

Library and Information Bureau

The general library of the Endowment, located in the headquarters buildings at Washington as a part of the organization under the direct supervision of the Secretary's Office, has grown in size and increased in usefulness during the preceding year. Accessions of 2,267 volumes were catalogued during the year, making a total of 19,483 catalogued volumes in the library on February 1, 1922. Lists of weekly accessions are distributed to the various officers of the Endowment and to a number of cooperating libraries. During the year 3,102 volumes were borrowed from the Endowment's library and 727 volumes through other libraries. Since October, 1918, the Endowment's library has been cooperating with the Library of Congress by the transmission of new titles on cards, with indicated subjects and added entries. During the past year, 628 titles have been supplied. These titles are printed by the Library of Congress and distributed to libraries all

¹ Subsequent additions to this list are included *infra*, pp. 209-18.

over the country. The binding of current periodicals, gazettes, newspapers and other volumes has been kept up to date.

A number of reading lists on various subjects connected with the Endowment's work were compiled and furnished upon request. Several hundred copies of a bibliography on disarmament were distributed in response to requests for information on this subject arising in connection with the recent Conference on the Limitation of Armament at Washington. During the Conference the books in the Endowment's library were much used in the preparation of monographs and other material for the use of the delegates, and the use of the library by lawyers, students and other research workers is constantly increasing.

A summary of the activities of the library would not be complete without reference to the Chronicle of International Events, which is currently prepared and kept in card index form for reference work. Selected entries from this Chronicle are published every three months in the American Journal of International Law.

Portrait of the President of the Endowment

The Secretary reported on March 17, 1920, the action of the Executive Committee in inviting the Honorable Elihu Root to have his portrait painted, to be kept in the possession of the Endowment as a monument to what Mr. Root has done for his country, as well as a testimonial of the respect, esteem and affection felt toward him by his fellow Trustees who have known him and who, by a community of interest, have been brought into personal contact with him.¹ The Secretary is now happy to report that the portrait has been completed and hangs in the Board Room of the Endowment at its headquarters in Washington. The painting is the work of Mr. Philip de Laszlo, and has met with unusual commendation. It is in considerable demand for display at art exhibitions and has several times been loaned for that purpose.

Changes of Personnel

It is the sad duty of the Secretary to report the death on February 3, 1922, of Mr. Charles L. Taylor, one of the Trustees of the Endowment. A suitable memorial resolution will be submitted to the Board at its annual meeting.

The vacancy in the Board caused by Mr. Taylor's death may be filled at the annual meeting. A list of the candidates nominated for election to the Board will be transmitted to the Trustees twenty days prior to the annual meeting in accordance with the By-Laws.

The Secretary also regrets to report the retirement on July 1, 1921, of Dr. S. N. D. North, Assistant Secretary and Statistician, after a period of ten years of faithful services to the Endowment. As a mark of appreciation, the Executive Committee retired him on full salary.

¹ Year Book, 1920, p. 32.

To fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Dr. North, the Executive Committee on April 29 appointed Mr. George A. Finch Assistant Secretary of the Endowment, pursuant to Article V, Section 4, of the By-Laws. Mr. Finch has served the Endowment since its organization, coming first as Chief Clerk and occupying the position of Assistant to the Secretary before his present appointment. He also occupies and has for several years filled the position of Assistant Director of the Division of International Law.

Estimates and Reports

A statement of the requirements for appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year accompanies this report in a separate print. Appended hereto is a summary of the estimates compared with the appropriations for the last fiscal year and showing items of increase and decrease.

The only feature of the estimates to which attention need be specially called is the action with reference to the ten per cent emergency increase granted to permanent employees since July 1, 1917. Beginning with July 1, 1922, it is proposed to incorporate this temporary increase into the permanent salaries, with such modifications in annual salaries as may be necessary to eliminate odd figures, and necessary adjustments up or down in a few cases to meet actual conditions.

The total amount of appropriations requested for the ensuing fiscal year is \$669,592 against the sum of \$613,120 appropriated last year, an increase of \$56,472. It will be noted, however, that there are two special items included in the estimates which more than exceed this difference, namely, the item of \$50,000 recommended in aid of the construction of a model public square at Fargnières, France, and the item of \$10,000 for the Danube Economic Conference. The estimates exceed the income by \$169,592, but, as usual, the Executive Committee expects that the current income will be augmented by the reversion of unused balances of old appropriations. Under the regulations of the Endowment, the unused balances of such appropriations and allotments for the fiscal year 1921 will revert on June 30 next. The Treasurer's Report dated December 31, 1921, shows that these balances at that time amounted to \$208,232.02.

The Secretary also transmits in separate printed form the Reports of the Directors of the Division of Intercourse and Education, Economics and History, and International Law.

The Reports of the Executive Committee and Finance Committee will be submitted to the Trustees at the annual meeting of the Board in accordance with the By-Laws.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES BROWN SCOTT,

Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

March 22, 1922.

APPENDIX I

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE SECRETARY OF THE ENDOWMENT
CONCERNING THE ENDOWMENT'S COOPERATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE CONFERENCE
ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT*Mr. Scott to Mr. Hughes*

August 4, 1921.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace held in Washington on April 19, 1917, it was resolved

That the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace offers to the Government the services of its Division of International Law, its personnel and equipment, for dealing with the pressure of international business incident to the war.

A tender in accordance with this resolution was made to the Department of State upon the intimation on the part of Secretary Lansing that such a tender would be agreeable.

Pursuant to the spirit and, indeed, the letter of this resolution, and as chief administrative officer of the Endowment, I hereby tender the cooperation of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace with the Department of State in connection with the work of the coming Conference.

The tender includes not merely the Division of International Law, its personnel and equipment, but the office of the Secretary, the Library and the buildings at Nos. 2, 4 and 6 Jackson Place.

I beg leave to add in conclusion that, as on the previous occasion, the personnel and equipment would be subject to your personal direction.

I am, My dear Mr. Secretary,

Very respectfully,

(signed) JAMES BROWN SCOTT,
Secretary.

The Honorable

Charles Evans Hughes,

Secretary of State of the United States,

Washington, D. C.

*Mr. Hughes to Mr. Scott*THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

August 5, 1921.

My dear Dr. Scott:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 4th tendering on behalf of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace its cooperation with the Department of State in connection with the work of the coming Conference on Limitation of Armament. I note that this tender includes not merely the Division of International Law, its personnel and equipment, but the office of the Secretary, the Library and the buildings at Nos. 2, 4 and 6 Jackson Place. Permit me to express my high appreciation of this most generous offer, which it gives me pleasure to accept. No cooperation could be more acceptable or give greater promise of advantage to the Government.

I remain

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) CHARLES E. HUGHES.

James Brown Scott, J. U. D.,

Secretary, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace,

2 Jackson Place,

Washington, D. C.

Mr. Scott to Mr. Hughes

August 8, 1921.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 5th, accepting, on behalf of the Department of State, the tender which I ventured to make, in my letter of August 4th, of the services of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, for such cooperation with the work of the coming Conference on Limitation of Armament, as you might deem advisable.

In reply, I desire to express to you, not merely my own personal gratification, but also the very great pleasure which the acceptance of the tender gives to the officers of the Endowment.

Henceforward, I consider the headquarters of the Endowment in Washington at your disposal, and I shall be glad to receive your directions, with the assurance on my part that your instructions will be carried out in the letter, as in the spirit, in which they are given.

I am, my dear Mr. Secretary,

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) JAMES BROWN SCOTT.

Honorable Charles Evans Hughes,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Hughes to Mr. Scott

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

August 31, 1921.

My dear Dr. Scott:

I have already informed you that the Department was in a position to accept the tender of services from the Carnegie Endowment, in connection with the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, so generously conveyed in your letter of August 4, 1921.

Since that time and in harmony with your original proposal, it has been suggested that a series of pamphlets might be issued by the Endowment, bearing on the principal problems which were presented in the President's invitation and which will form some of the subjects which the Conference may be expected to discuss.

As I understand it, the suggestion is, and you concur, that the Endowment might further its fundamental purpose by familiarizing the public in this country with the problems with which we shall be confronted at the Conference. These problems would seem to concern (1) the limitation of armament as a basic question, in its various aspects; (2) the general problems of the Pacific and Far East, which might naturally include the history of our own and of other governments' relations with China and Japan and the islands of the Pacific—adequately documented from original sources—and cover such questions as the development of European colonial and commercial enterprises on the one hand, and the results of the closer contact of China and Japan with western civilization, on the other hand. Closely allied with these problems are the questions of sea transportation and electrical communication which have developed in such recent times.

I feel that any such series of publications, prepared along the sound and scholarly lines which have always marked the work of the Endowment, would serve a definite purpose and thus contribute to the greater cause of more friendly international progress towards peace by affording a reliable source of information and instruction to the public and, no doubt, to the members of the Conference, as well. I trust there may prove to be no obstacles to the successful prosecution of such a service, and the Department will gladly render every possible assistance to you in this work.

I am, my dear Dr. Scott,

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) CHARLES E. HUGHES.

Dr. James Brown Scott,
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace,
2 Jackson Place,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Scott to Mr. Hughes

September 2, 1921.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 31st ultimo, outlining the work which in your opinion the Carnegie Endowment could properly do in connection with the Conference on the Limitation of Armament.

You are good enough to state that a series of publications of the kind which you have specified would contribute to friendly international progress by supplying reliable information to the public and to the members of the Conference as well. You further express the hope that there may be no obstacles in the way to the successful prosecution of such an undertaking.

In reply, I am happy to say that I have conferred with Mr. Basil Miles and with Mr. MacMurray, of the Far Eastern Division of the Department of State, as to the publications to be issued, and the persons to prepare them, so that there appears to be no present obstacle to the preparation and publication of the material which you have in mind, and which you have outlined in your letter of August 31st.

Thanking you for the courtesy of this communication, and appreciating the privilege of being permitted to cooperate in this way, I am,

Very respectfully yours,

(signed) JAMES BROWN SCOTT.

Honorable Charles E. Hughes,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX II

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS SOLD FOR A PRICE,
1916-1921

Title	Edition		Copies sold		Free copies
	Size	Cost	Number	Endowment proceeds	
<i>Division of Economics and History</i>					
Colonial Tariff Policy of France	1,519	\$1,271.03	460	\$360.00	790
Economic Protectionism	1,519	1,803.32	606	542.23	755
Epidemics Resulting from Wars	1,519	1,875.58	441	347.87	766
Federal Military Pensions in the United States	1,990	3,396.64	151	158.50	873
Five Republics of Central America	2,000	3,967.36	717	1,053.99	809
Losses of Life in Modern Wars	1,519	2,615.62	491	294.93	739
Nationalism and War in the Near East	1,286	2,922.73	741	1,039.49	530
Scandinavian Industries	1,286	730.68	470	229.66	783
<i>Preliminary Economic Studies of the War</i>					
Nos. 1 and 2. Effects of the War upon Canada and Chile	1,000	3,380.66	132	55.44	805
No. 3. War Administration of Railways in the United States and Great Britain	1,500	3,051.58	442	185.64	851
No. 4. Effect of the War upon Women and Children in Great Britain	2,000	2,897.49	257	107.94	933
No. 6. Effect of the War upon Insurance	1,498	3,456.36	209	87.78	903
No. 7. Financial History of Great Britain	994	2,794.34	102	42.84	892
No. 8. British War Administration	998	3,842.67	133	53.86	847
No. 9. Influence of the War upon Shipping	1,000	4,984.72	222	92.24	777
Nos. 10 and 13. War Thrift and Government Control of the Liquor Business	996	3,247.97	135	56.70	843
No. 11. Effect of the War upon Agriculture	999	3,900.14	132	55.44	859
No. 12. Disabled Soldiers and Sailors	2,000	5,599.37	216	90.72	1,666
No. 14. British Labor Conditions and Legislation during the War	1,000	4,813.06	240	100.80	713
No. 15. Effect of the War upon Money, Credit and Banking	1,000	4,496.46	150	63.00	835
No. 16. Effect of the War upon Negro Migration	992	4,683.19	100	42.00	880
No. 17. Effect of the War upon Peru	1,000	3,484.14	44	18.48	871
No. 18. Government Control and Operation of Industry	1,000	3,103.02	117	49.14	805
No. 19. Prices and Price Control	1,000	3,906.94	105	44.10	888
No. 24. Direct and Indirect Costs of the War	2,000	5,570.44	445	186.90	914
No. 25. Government War Contracts	1,000	4,772.69	61	25.62	854
<i>Economic and Social History of the World War</i>					
Bowley: Prices and Wages in the United Kingdom	2,000	2,638.25 ^a	10	12.60	855
Keith: War Government in the British Dominions	1,500	2,935.80 ^a	6	7.56	870
Salter: Allied Shipping Control	1,500	3,628.35 ^a	24	30.24	863
<i>Division of International Law</i>					
An International Court of Justice	1,865	1,025.50	99	58.99	872
Armed Neutralities of 1780 and 1800	984	2,596.87	65	136.50	885

* Incomplete.

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL DISTRIBUTION—*Continued*

Title	Edition		Copies sold		Free copies
	Size	Cost	Number	Endowment proceeds	
Controversy over Neutral Rights between the United States and France.....	2,032	\$2,343.50	144	\$211.68	916
Debates in the Federal Convention of 1787 as reported by James Madison.....	1,500	9,603.01	129	216.72	942
Declaration of Independence.....	2,040	1,318.00	358	150.36	779
Declaration of London.....	1,500	2,696.16	104	87.36	804
Diplomatic Documents relating to the European War.....	1,650	8,079.83	295	886.35	830
Essay on a Congress of Nations.....	1,807	1,264.00	153	109.96	847
Freedom of the Seas.....	3,541	3,197.50	274	214.52	2,339
Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907 (English edition).....	5,000	5,446.43	775	442.24	3,297
Hague Conventions, etc. (French edition)....	985	.....	108	90.72	787
Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907 (Spanish edition).....	1,000	2,381.68	15	11.24	323
Hague Court Reports.....	2,000	5,801.50	118	174.27	935
Hague Court Reports (French edition).....	1,003	5,324.85	51	74.97	526
International Union of the Hague Conferences	1,039	1,797.48	209	147.61	752
Instructions to American Delegates to the Hague Conferences.....	2,025	1,036.80	82	49.19	948
Instructions to American Delegates (French edition).....	1,000	1,613.01	64	40.32	523
Judicial Settlement of Controversies between States of the American Union. Cases (2 vols.).....	1,500	12,000.00	86	270.90	1,000
Judicial Settlement of Controversies, etc. Analysis of Cases.....	1,515	2,831.80	271	332.38	716
Monograph on Plebiscites.....	1,500	9,966.84	105	220.50	934
Problem of an International Court of Justice.....	1,036	1,626.78	154	105.84	761
Proceedings of the Hague Conference of 1899.....	1,500	7,894.48	35	73.50	893
Proceedings of the Hague Conference of 1907, Volume I.....	1,500	6,458.03	55	115.50	665
Proceedings of the Hague Conference of 1907, Volume II.....	1,500	10,469.53	24	50.40	1,097
Proceedings of the Hague Conference of 1907, Volume III.....	1,500	11,248.38	29	60.90	856
Proceedings of the Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907, Index Volume.....	1,500	2,656.72	0	.....	71
Recommendations of Habana.....	2,040	1,001.25	23	9.66	978
Recommendations on International Law.....	2,025	700.60	79	31.31	774
Reports to the Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907.....	2,040	4,263.97	237	369.02	706
Reports to the Hague Conferences (French edition).....	1,010	4,121.85	40	60.00	499
Resolutions of the Institute of International Law.....	2,000	2,215.80	124	75.60	796
Resolutions of the Institute, etc. (French edition).....	1,022	3,776.00	25	21.00	482
Status of an International Court of Justice.....	2,058	1,048.50	99	59.64	892
Treaties and Agreements with and concerning China (2 vols.).....	1,500	28,030.27	306	1,356.60	1,023
Treaties between the United States and Prussia.....	984	1,207.50	70	58.80	834
Treaties for the Advancement of Peace.....	1,500	2,313.78	112	71.56	911

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL DISTRIBUTION—*Continued*

Title	Edition		Copies sold		Free copies
	Size	Cost	Number	Endowment proceeds	
Une Cour de Justice Internationale.	1,081	\$1,432.04	33	\$34.65	908
United States of America: A Study in International Organization.	1,500	7,053.35	61	76.86	943
Jay: War and Peace.	1,692	1,093.49	46	19.32	1,026
<i>Classics of International Law</i>					
Ayala: De Jure et Officiis Bellicis (2 vols.)	1,750	4,331.20	23	74.90	1,053
Gentili: Hispanica Advocatio (2 vols.)	1,500	992.00 ^a	25	52.50	55
Legnano: De Bello, De Repraesaliis (1 vol.) . . .	750	6,799.05	42	185.46	699
Rachel: De Jure Naturae et Gentium Dissertationes (2 vols.)	1,750	4,278.38	21	40.72	1,031
Textor: Synopsis Juris Gentium (2 vols.)	1,750	4,853.39	20	38.40	947
Vattel: Le Droit des Gens (3 vols.)	1,750	8,097.38	32	119.04	1,093
Victoria: Relectiones: De Indis and De Iure Belli (1 vol.)	1,750	4,775.63	34	48.12	896
Zouche: Juris et Judicii Feialis (2 vols.)	1,750	2,424.30	15	29.36	1,071
<i>Bibliothèque Internationale de Droit des Gens</i>					
Triepel: Droit International et Droit Interne . .	520	300.64 ^a	10	10.52	491
Lawrence: Les Principes de Droit International	1,010	3,155.44 ^a	7	11.72	520
De Louter: Droit International Public Positif	1,014	4,842.80 ^a	109	231.02	100
<i>American Institute of International Law</i>					
Acte Final de la Session de la Havane.	1,048	834.20	107	44.94	900
Actas Memorias y Proyectos de las Sesions de la Habana.	1,017	2,276.15	5	2.10	828
Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Nations.	350	253.75	3	1.26	253
Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Nations (French edition).	350	686.75	0	.....	295
Le Droit International de l'Avenir.	991	715.62	6	2.52	901
Historique—Notes—Opinions.	1,022	715.63	2	.84	875
Procès-Verbaux de la Première Session tenue à Washington (29 de Décembre 1915 au 8 Janvier 1916).	500	160.50	42	17.64	320
Total.	124,661	\$329,200.49	12,919	\$12,923.71	72,167

^a Incomplete.

APPENDIX III

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM ORGANIZATION TO
DECEMBER 31, 1921

ADMINISTRATION AND SUNDRY PURPOSES

Fiscal Year	Salaries and expenses	Maintenance of head-quarters, including purchases and repairs	Library	Publications	Miscellaneous	Total
1911	\$28,535.48	\$2,428.61	\$972.07	.....	\$500.00	\$32,436.16
1912	18,753.45	2,268.47	1,496.32	\$3,115.75	.....	25,633.99
1913	36,523.10	5,633.04	2,648.71	6,580.68	.....	51,385.53
1914	38,304.84	13,233.09	2,461.90	380.50	982.85	55,363.18
1915	40,908.88	4,258.93	5,900.83	6,670.73	18,442.91	76,182.28
1916	38,498.51	3,976.73	5,606.77	8,183.53	178.72	56,444.26
1917	38,184.53	7,702.13	5,570.18	8,695.47	665.34	60,817.65
1918	42,888.68	12,336.84	5,273.25	7,711.96	1,401.01	69,611.74
1919	52,099.96	8,185.55	8,648.28	9,580.24	14,648.69	93,162.72
1920	53,918.95	8,094.00	10,489.59	15,706.03	1,473.26	89,681.83
1921	57,328.58	11,404.63	11,327.73	12,048.49	1,588.60	93,698.03
1922 (First Half)	31,196.35	5,383.83	5,082.48	1,923.80	7,107.00	50,693.46
Total	\$477,141.31	\$84,905.85	\$65,478.11	\$80,597.18	\$46,988.38	\$755,110.83

DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION

Fiscal Year	Salaries and expenses, including foreign organization	Subventions to societies and periodicals	International visits	Publications	Educational propaganda	Total
1911	\$1,622.16	\$41,000.00	\$14,100.00	.....	\$10,258.89	\$66,981.05
1912	16,945.91	59,015.49	464.16	.....	69,049.75	145,475.31
1913	24,200.08	108,326.42	19,575.79	.....	66,101.71	218,204.00
1914	26,084.80	121,358.62	36,490.27	\$8,103.32	61,677.68	253,714.69
1915	31,010.33	99,814.96	24,048.93	11,027.13	88,447.11	254,348.46
1916	31,605.86	79,826.85	10,297.83	8,557.70	170,895.06	301,183.30
1917	24,452.62	108,461.16	16,900.88	829.53	79,479.19	239,123.38
1918	18,740.51	73,545.56	57,667.81	1,442.56	89,674.66	241,071.10
1919	21,320.48	75,680.84	53,949.37	4,662.42	50,576.27	206,189.38
1920	21,524.69	58,464.89	57,230.12	4,453.26	68,666.40	210,339.36
1921	22,607.94	76,393.88	41,400.44	2,445.32	129,117.82	271,965.40
1922 (First half)	11,323.77	26,958.90	13,274.01	.....	32,430.96	83,987.64
Total	\$251,439.15	\$928,847.57	\$345,399.61	\$41,521.24	\$916,375.50	\$2,483,583.07

DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY

Fiscal Year	Salaries and expenses	Honoraria and expenses, Committee of Research and Editorial Boards	Research work	Publications	Special work	Total
1911.....	\$3,365.09	\$9,296.69	.....	.....	.....	\$12,661.78
1912.....	4,950.55	13,515.65	.....	.....	.....	18,466.20
1913.....	8,127.99	18,575.00	\$17,746.89	.....	.....	44,449.88
1914.....	8,453.84	27,314.81	33,666.36	\$1,240.18	\$389.40	71,004.59
1915.....	11,438.80	15,155.43	16,565.58	4,686.01	.....	47,845.82
1916.....	11,233.33	17,158.33	19,987.33	2,573.75	31,298.33	82,251.07
1917.....	9,604.65	17,000.00	8,034.79	5,412.23	404.88	40,456.55
1918.....	9,278.00	10,500.00	23,159.65	9,946.09	.....	52,884.34
1919.....	9,249.04	7,500.00	34,186.61	4,931.52	848.88	56,716.05
1920.....	19,500.60	10,618.76	21,414.20	33,476.26	2,809.21	87,819.03
1921.....	23,157.26	26,328.63	27,793.53	20,727.78	.....	98,007.20
1922 (First Half) ..	12,286.85	16,577.65	3,573.74	7,482.38	300.00	40,220.62
Total.....	\$130,646.00	\$189,540.95	\$206,128.68	\$90,476.80	\$36,050.70	\$652,843.13

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Fiscal Year	Salaries and expenses	Aid to societies, books and periodicals	Research work	Publications	Special work	Total
1911.....	\$1,972.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,972.53
1912.....	3,135.00	\$3,084.71	\$1,625.00	.....	.....	7,844.71
1913.....	10,586.81	33,023.71	5,419.78	.....	\$1,031.06	50,061.36
1914.....	13,450.66	42,376.22	6,980.23	\$5,522.95	14,578.97	82,909.03
1915.....	10,688.19	22,789.30	9,584.09	12,578.29	7,796.95	63,436.82
1916.....	13,857.62	27,391.45	13,175.00	8,973.93	47,318.90	110,716.90
1917.....	11,215.57	37,277.24	6,423.01	72,523.05	16,086.12	143,524.99
1918.....	13,011.63	23,176.81	5,904.43	23,249.48	20,235.35	85,577.70
1919.....	12,642.64	13,628.26	5,323.36	34,228.45	39,160.96	104,983.67
1920.....	13,559.41	8,277.73	5,086.22	83,256.18	49,627.56	159,807.10
1921.....	13,956.41	28,580.93	8,535.57	52,266.47	23,980.16	127,319.54
1922 (First Half) ..	6,475.51	5,281.75	4,481.91	10,345.96	24,772.68	51,357.81
Total.....	\$124,551.98	\$244,888.11	\$72,538.60	\$302,944.76	\$244,588.71	\$989,512.16

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOTMENTS

Purchase of headquarters buildings and sites:

No. 2 Jackson Place.....	\$90,000.00	
No. 4 Jackson Place.....	47,000.00	
No. 6 Jackson Place.....	47,000.00	\$184,000.00

Relief in devastated portions of Europe and the Near East:

Reconstruction of the Library of the University of Louvain.....	\$100,000.00	
Reconstruction of the Library of the University of Belgrade.....	100,000.00	
Reconstruction of the Library at Rheims.....	200,000.00	
Relief of refugees from Russia.....	50,000.00	450,000.00

Loan to the Republic of China ..

70,000.00
\$704,000.00

RECAPITULATION

TABLE SHOWING EXPENDITURES BY FISCAL YEARS AND DIVISIONS

Fiscal Year	Administration and Sundry Purposes	Division of Intercourse and Education	Division of Economics and History	Division of International Law	Special Appropriations and Allotments	Total
1911.....	\$32,436.16	\$66,981.05	\$12,661.78	\$1,972.53	.....	\$114,051.52
1912.....	25,633.99	145,475.31	18,466.20	7,844.71	.....	197,420.21
1913.....	51,385.53	218,204.00	44,449.88	50,061.36	\$54,475.00	418,575.77
1914.....	55,363.18	253,714.69	71,064.59	82,909.03	82,525.00	545,576.49
1915.....	76,182.28	254,348.46	47,845.82	63,436.82	.....	441,813.38
1916.....	56,444.26	301,183.30	82,251.07	110,716.90	.....	550,595.53
1917.....	60,817.65	230,123.38	40,456.55	143,524.99	47,000.00	521,922.57
1918.....	69,611.74	241,071.10	52,884.34	85,577.70	.....	449,144.88
1919.....	93,162.72	206,189.38	56,716.05	104,983.67	.....	461,051.82
1920.....	89,681.83	210,339.36	87,819.03	159,807.10	260,000.00	807,647.32
1921.....	93,698.03	271,965.40	98,007.20	127,319.54	60,000.00	650,990.17
1922 (First Half).....	50,693.46	83,987.64	40,220.62	51,357.81	200,000.00	426,259.53
Total.....	\$755,110.83	\$2,483,583.07	\$652,843.13	\$989,512.16	\$704,000.00	\$5,585,049.19

TABLE SHOWING EXPENDITURES BY DIVISIONS AND GENERAL SUBJECTS

	Salaries and expenses	Subventions	Library and research work	Publications	Educational propaganda and miscellaneous activities	Total
Administration and Sundry Purposes...	\$562,047.16	.....	\$65,478.11	\$80,597.18	\$46,988.38	\$755,110.83
Division of Intercourse and Education.....	251,439.15	\$928,847.57	.....	41,521.24	1,261,775.11	2,483,583.07
Division of Economics and History.....	130,646.00	.....	395,669.63	90,476.80	36,050.70	652,843.13
Division of International Law..	124,551.98	244,888.11	72,538.60	302,944.76	244,588.71	989,512.16
Total.....	\$1,068,684.29	\$1,173,735.68	\$533,686.34	\$515,539.98	\$1,589,402.90	\$4,881,049.19

Purchase of headquarters buildings and sites.....	\$184,000.00
Relief in devastated portions of Europe and the Near East.....	450,000.00
Loan to the Republic of China.....	70,000.00

Total (to Dec. 31, 1921)..... \$5,585,049.19

APPENDIX IV

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1923 COMPARED WITH
APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1922

	Appropriations 1921-1922	Estimates 1922-1923	Increase	Decrease
Administration				
Salaries	\$40,558	\$38,300	.....	\$2,258
Office expenses	6,000	6,500	\$500	.....
Maintenance of headquarters ...	9,272	9,872	600	.....
Traveling expenses .....	.....	2,500	2,500	.....
Total	\$55,830	\$57,172	\$1,342	.....
Sundry Purposes				
Library and Information Bureau	\$12,260	\$12,300	\$40	.....
Translating Bureau	7,810	8,400	590	.....
Year Book	6,000	5,000	.....	\$1,000
Annuity fund	2,500	2,500	.....	.....
Distribution of publications	5,000	4,000	.....	1,000
Total	\$33,570	\$32,200	.....	\$1,370
Division of Intercourse and Education				
New York Office	\$16,500	\$17,500	\$1,000	.....
European Bureau, Paris	36,000	36,000	.....	.....
Special correspondents	8,150	8,650	500	.....
International visits of representative men	10,000	10,000	.....	.....
Entertainment of distinguished foreigners	5,000	5,000	.....	.....
General educational work	5,150	6,150	1,000	.....
American Association for International Conciliation	39,700	39,700	.....	.....
Relations with other American Republics, including expenses of Inter-American Division ...	35,000	35,000	.....	.....
Institute of International Education	30,000	30,000	.....	.....
International Relations Clubs, and other work in colleges and summer schools	11,000	11,000	.....	.....
Exchange of professors on sabbatical leave .....	.....	12,500	12,500	.....
International Arbitration League, London	1,000	1,000	.....	.....
Total	\$197,500	\$212,500	\$15,000	.....
Division of Economics and History				
New York Office	\$15,580	\$15,950	\$370	.....
Research Committee	5,750	4,250	.....	\$1,500
Research work, exclusive of History	6,000	.....	.....	6,000
Economic and Social History of the World War:				
General Editor and European Office	20,000	18,000	.....	2,000

	Appropriations 1921-1922	Estimates 1922-1923	Increase	Decrease
Division of Economics and History (Continued):				
Editorial Boards.....	\$40,000	\$38,500	.....	\$1,500
Research Work.....	65,000	35,000	.....	30,000
Emergencies.....	10,000	.....	.....	10,000
Translating.....	.....	5,000	\$5,000	.....
Printing.....	25,000	50,000	25,000	.....
Library of War Material, Paris.....	.....	500	500	.....
Danube Economic Conference.....	.....	10,000	10,000	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>		
Less amount carried over from previous year.....	\$187,330	\$177,200	.....	\$10,130
	50,000	40,000	.....	10,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>		
Total.....	\$137,330	\$137,200	.....	\$130
Division of International Law				
Salaries.....	\$12,320	\$12,500	\$180	.....
Office expenses.....	1,250	1,500	250	.....
Pamphlet series.....	2,000	2,000	.....	.....
Collection of international arbitrations.....	6,000	6,000	.....	.....
Translation, Japanese Review of International Law.....	1,000	1,000	.....	.....
Subventions to International Law Journals.....	5,070	5,670	600	.....
Spanish edition, American Journal of International Law.....	10,000	10,000	.....	.....
Aid to international law treatises.....	5,000	5,000	.....	.....
Subventions to societies and institutions.....	47,250	22,750	.....	\$24,500
Fellowships in international law.....	10,000	10,000	.....	.....
Classics of International Law.....	.....	7,500	7,500	.....
Bibliothèque internationale de droit des gens.....	.....	1,600	1,600	.....
Printing.....	39,000	45,000	6,000	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>		
Total.....	\$138,890	\$130,520	.....	\$8,370
Miscellaneous				
Construction of model public square at Fargniers, France.....	.....	\$50,000	\$50,000	.....
Emergency fund.....	\$50,000	50,000	.....	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>		
Grand Total.....	\$613,120	\$669,592	\$56,472	

DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

The work of the year has been essentially work of reconstruction. This reconstruction has been not only material in the manner described below, but still more largely moral. Forms of organization that were disrupted by the years of war and contacts that were broken have been rebuilt and restored. Normal relations of correspondence, influence and exchange of information have been resumed with all countries except Russia and Germany. Russia remains, and apparently must for some time remain, beyond the reach of any influence which the Carnegie Endowment may exert, but there is reason to hope that Germany will be steadily drawn within the sphere of our influence. For practical, as well as for sentimental reasons, it is important that the reestablishment of relations with the constructive and liberal elements among the German people be first undertaken by like elements in France. If a new bridge across the Rhine can be built by French understanding, French sympathy and French broadmindedness, it will support those who, in America, in Great Britain and elsewhere, are ready to give aid in bringing the Germany of today within the circle of those nations that are bent upon making the world a happier, a more prosperous and a safer place in which to live. Fortunately it is within the knowledge of this Division that work of this kind has been begun. Representatives of what may perhaps be described as the new Germany have been warmly received in Paris. Conferences and inquiries are even now going forward as to ways and means of strengthening those forces within Germany that are sincerely desirous to cooperate with the constructive work already in progress in France, in Great Britain and in the United States. As has been frequently pointed out, the security of France is not a phrase and not a mere national ambition; it is the keystone of the arch of permanent peace in Europe. That security may most surely be given if there develops across the Rhine a democratic and peace-loving Germany which so far from desiring to avenge upon France the overthrow of the Hohenzollerns, will be ready increasingly to cooperate with France in promoting common and lofty aims. An ounce of good will between nations will contribute more to their security than will tons of military preparation and expenditure. This Division is watching with deep interest and complete sympathy those steps already being taken to bring into mutual understanding and cooperation the constructive, patriotic and peace-loving elements both in France and in Germany.

The world would be much farther advanced toward orderly reconstruction and economic progress if a similar statement could be made as to Russia.

Appropriation for Reconstruction after the War

Satisfactory progress has been made in the work of reconstruction in Europe as authorized by the resolutions of the Board of Trustees and the Executive Committee.¹ These resolutions provided that, as an act of sympathy with the suffering which had fallen upon innocent and helpless noncombatants in the World War, the following expenditures be authorized:

In Belgium:	To help to rebuild the library for the University of Louvain	\$100,000
In France:	To rebuild the library for the city of Rheims	200,000
In Serbia:	To build the library for the Royal University at Belgrade	100,000
In Russia:	To furnish emergency relief for Russian refugees	50,000

IN BELGIUM

The University of Louvain never possessed a distinctive library building. The beautiful structure, built in 1425, in which the library was housed at the outbreak of the war, was originally used as a Cloth Market by the merchants of Louvain. The story of its wilful destruction on August 25, 1914, and of the loss of the priceless collection of books which it contained, is too well known to require recital.

The National Committee of the United States for the Restoration of the University of Louvain has undertaken to provide funds for the erection of a new and adequate library building. In this will be placed the University's new collection of books which will include not only the books presented to Louvain by the agency of the National Committees that have been organized in many countries, but also the rare books and manuscripts chosen from the libraries of German universities in accordance with the provisions of Article 247 of the Treaty of Versailles. A really noble site on the Place du Peuple, occupying the highest ground of the old town of Louvain, has been set aside by the Province of Brabant for the library. The proper authorities designated early in 1921 Mr. Whitney Warren, the well-known American architect, to prepare plans for the new building. Mr. Warren's plans were promptly accepted and the following letter was written to Mr. Warren by Cardinal Mercier:

THE ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE
MALINES, BELGIUM

April 6, 1921.

The plans and drawings which you were kind enough to bring with you to show me are perfect. It is a joy as well as a duty to give you my congratulations. Your project has a character eminently practical;—all the different departments are provided for and you have solved the various problems which arose therefrom, with an elegant simplicity. With a sense of delicacy which touched me deeply, you laid to one side your American ideals to follow our national ambitions by designing a building recalling the purest traditions of our Flemish and Brabançonne art.

¹ Year Book, 1921, pp. 35-44.

But even finer and more touching than the gift of the library to Louvain is the gesture of the nation which has claimed the privilege of rebuilding it.

To the end the American people intend to preach before the world the disinterestedness and cult of Justice. America entered the great war without having any interest either personal or national, but solely because she wanted Right to prevail and Injustice punished. Its first mission once achieved it does not wish that the results of the crime committed by the German incendiaries should be borne any longer by those who were their first victims, and to the obstination of Germany in her dishonor she proudly opposes her will by reestablishing as soon as possible the reign of Justice and the triumph of Civilization in a great scientific institution.

The United States still grows in the eyes of the world and shall be great in history for having confided to the committee for the Restoration of the University of Louvain the task of raising the ruins of the University, and when in the near future your compatriots visit our ancient Brabantonne city to admire the monument they will have the gratification, I do not doubt, to feel as they look upon it, that their generosity has spiritually enriched them to as great an extent even as it has helped us.

Please accept all my wishes for the success of the realization of the noble task and rest assured of my devotion to the American people.

(sgd.) D. J. CARDINAL MERCIER,
Archbishop of Malines.

The material for the building will be of white stone from the locality and red brick. Probably much of the iron and steel needed in the construction, as well as the library stacks, will come from America. The principal façade will provide a wide loggia or covered arcade with seventeen arches, above which will be the main reading room. The lofty tower rising to a height of 275 feet will dominate the surrounding country, and in it will be hung the chimes that are usual in Belgium. The interior plans are drawn in accordance with modern library knowledge and experience. The main reading room will be well lighted and provide seats for three hundred readers. The administrative offices and a small museum for the treasures of the library will be on the ground floor. The stacks are to be placed at either end of the building and when complete will make provision for two million books.

In February, 1921, at the time of the visit to Louvain of Mr. Whitney Warren, the site for the library was chosen and the plans drawn. The date for the laying of the corner-stone was set for July 28, 1921, and the Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education was invited to be present as representative of the American donors.

Those who assembled at Louvain from all corners of the earth on that day in the midsummer heat of July to take part in laying the corner-stone of the University library, which symbolized a world's free cooperation in lifting Louvain to its feet, constituted an assemblage probably without parallel for personal distinction and for representative character. The Royal family of Belgium, Cardinal Mercier and his ecclesiastical coadjutors and associates, the ministers of state and the diplomatic representatives of almost every power on earth, great commanders, men of letters, of science and of the fine arts bearing credentials from scores of universities, academies and learned societies, and more than twenty distinguished representa-

tives of the Institut de France wearing the striking uniform of that body, walked through the crowded streets amid the shouts and cheers of a multitude of citizens, young and old, rejoicing that the years of destruction were past and that new years of construction and progress helpful to humanity were opening. Perhaps not since the Middle Ages in an Italian or Angevin town has a similar sight been seen. There were no police guards, no soldiery, no form of protection for all these potentates and dignitaries. They walked quietly and peacefully among the people, safe in the people's hearts, and protected from any harm by the loyal devotion of leaders and people to a common ideal and to its formal celebration.

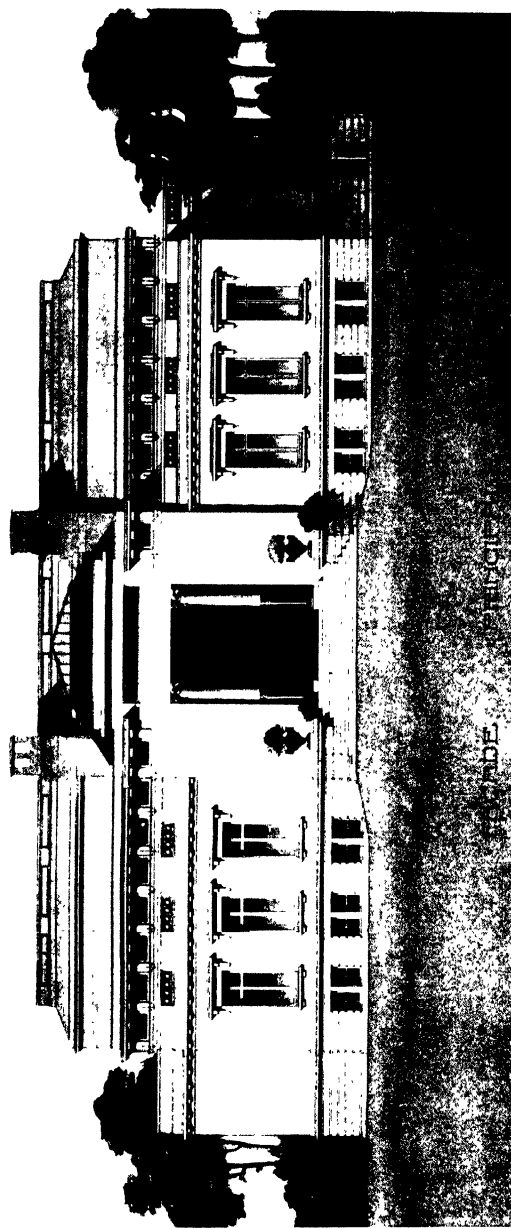
The ceremonies began with an assembly in the amphitheatre of the College du Pape in the presence of the King and Queen of the Belgians. Cardinal Mercier, Mr. Brand Whitlock, the American Ambassador, M. Poincaré, former president of the French Republic, M. Henri Carton de Wiart, Prime Minister of Belgium, and the Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education made addresses. At the close of these exercises the company went in procession to the Place du Peuple, the site of the new library. Here a platform, draped with red velvet and flags had been elevated on which had been placed a simple altar bearing a great ivory crucifix. At either side of the altar was a dais with seats for the King and Queen and the distinguished guests. As the procession approached, liturgic chants were sounded by a white robed choir of three hundred singers sustained by trumpets and a chime of eighteen bells. When the company was seated Monsignor Ladeuze, Rector of the University, rose and delivered the formal address. After Cardinal Mercier pronounced a blessing, the Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education formally laid the corner-stone. During the ceremony the choir chanted appropriate selections ending with a fine rendering of the Brabançonne with the full trumpet accompaniment.

After the ceremony a banquet was given, at which Cardinal Mercier presided, over four hundred guests being present.

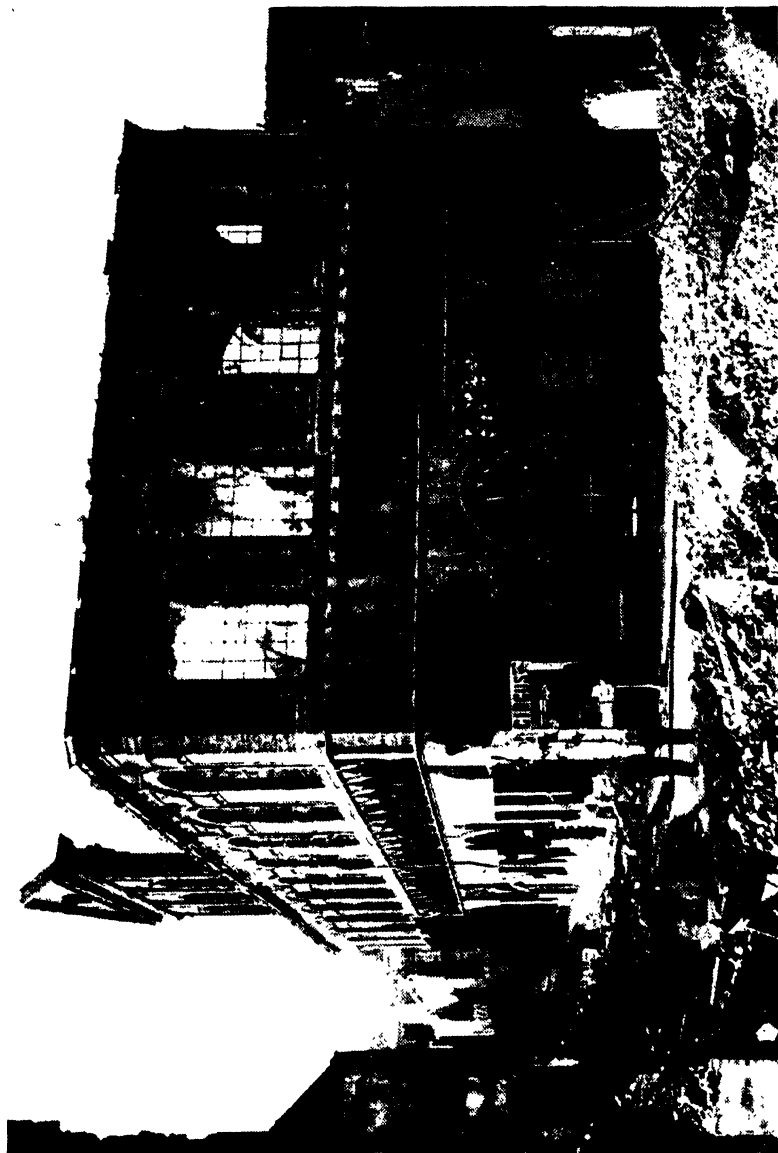
Those who witnessed the ceremonials of that day will never forget them. They were an expression not only of the friendship and the interdependence of the nations which were allied and associated in the World War but of the firm intention of those nations to maintain their relations of friendship and cooperation during the long years of reconstruction that are to come.

The National Committee for the Restoration of the University of Louvain has transferred to Monsignor Ladeuze, Rector of the University of Louvain, the sum of 2,032,614.70 francs. Of this amount the Carnegie Endowment contributed \$7,000 in addition to the \$100,000 originally allotted. This fund will suffice for the foundations and for the beginning of the work of construction, but several hundred thousand dollars in addition must be provided before this monument to the friendship of the American people for the people of Belgium can be completed.

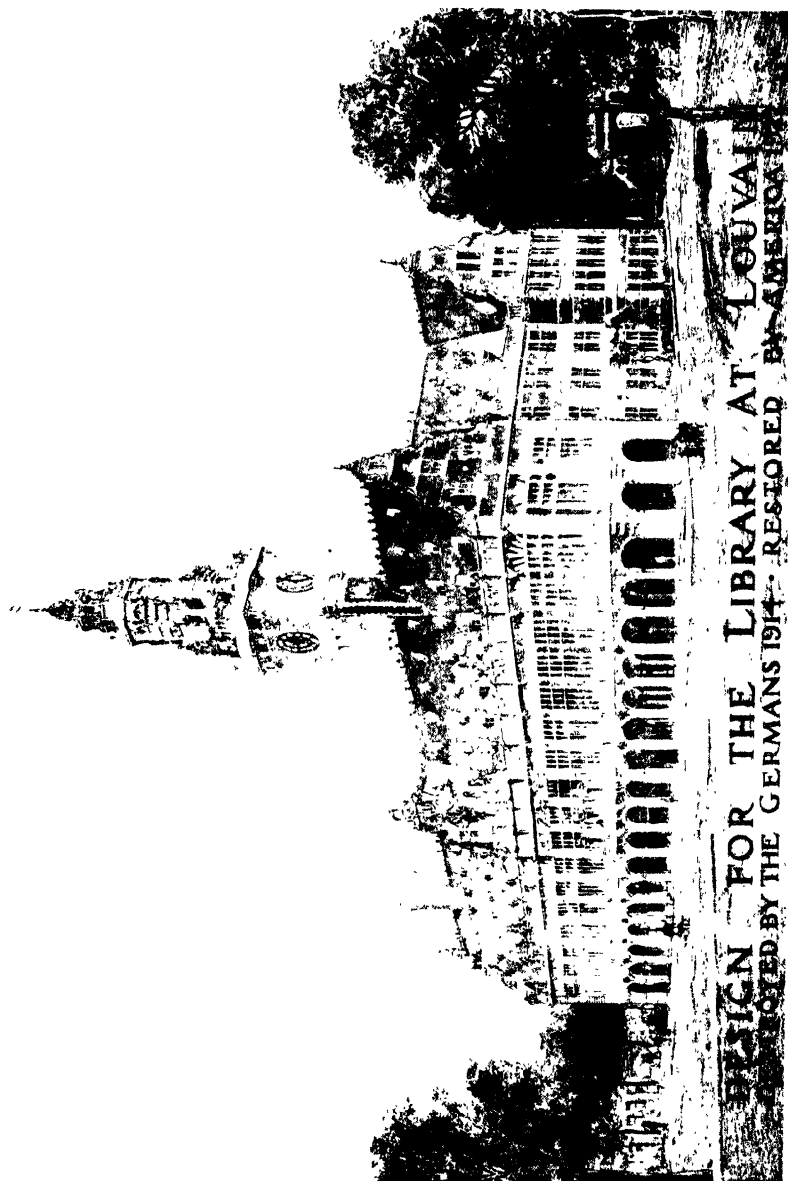
It is not to be doubted that when it is known that this sum is needed to complete the building the entire amount will be speedily forthcoming.



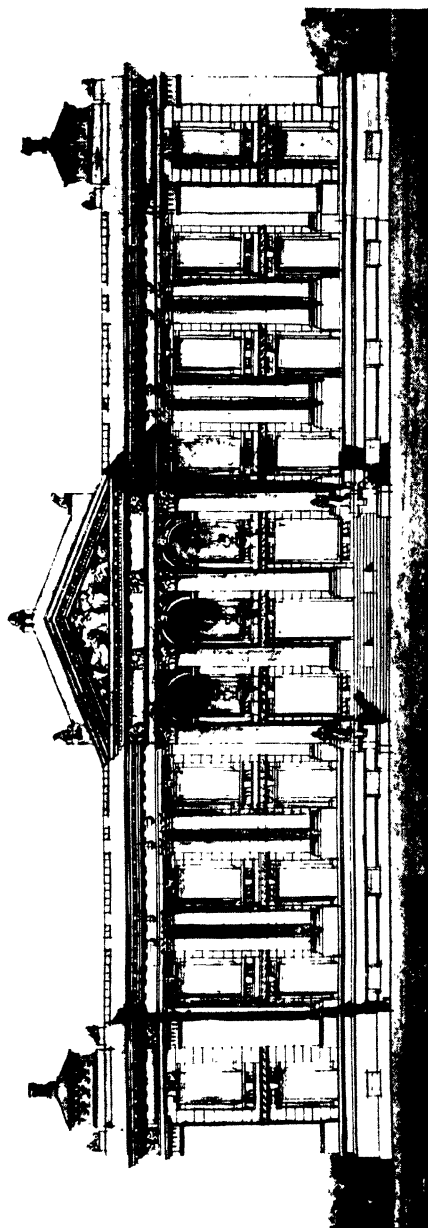
DESIGN FOR THE LIBRARY AT RHEIMS



RUINS OF THE ANCIENT LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUVAIN
LOOKING DOWN THE RUE DE NAMUR



DESIGN FOR THE LIBRARY AT LOUVAIN
DESTROYED BY THE GERMANS 1914 - RESTORED BY AMERICA 1945



DESIGN FOR THE LIBRARY AT BELGRADE

IN FRANCE

The European Bureau of the Division at Paris,¹ under the presidency of Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, has completed all arrangements for the erection of the library building presented by the Carnegie Endowment to the city of Rheims, whose wanton destruction during the years of the war so moved the hearts of the American people.

The new building on the rue de l'Université will be erected in the shadow of the Cathedral, not far from the Archbishop's palace. This site which was designated in the plans that have been made for the rebuilding of devastated Rheims, is in the old quarter of the city where are centered most of the ancient historic monuments, recalling the distant past when Rheims was the center of ecclesiastical power and the kings of France came to her Cathedral to be crowned. The plans for the building, drawn by the French architect, M. Sainsaulieu, are most acceptable. The façade will be of freestone and built on simple lines. The ground floor will include a hall for lectures, a room for the numismatic collection, a room for manuscripts, administrative offices and a large reading room. The capacity of the stacks will be 350,000 volumes.

Many who heard that the Hôtel de Ville, in which the municipal library of Rheims was housed before the war, had been burned to the ground on May 3, 1917, assumed that the library and all its treasures had perished in the flames, and that idea still persists. This, however, was not the case. The bravery of a citizen of Rheims had averted this calamity. M. Leriquet, already approaching his sixtieth year, had, during the months from the outbreak of the war in 1914 to May, 1917, personally transferred the treasures of the library, often at the risk of his life, in the midst of bursting shells, from the Hôtel de Ville to the crypt of a suburban church, where they remained unharmed and preserved for posterity. The incunabula, the manuscripts, the historical records, representing the records of what has been called the heart of France, were all saved, although it was necessary to sacrifice all printed matter that was not of exceptional value, through lack of space in the crypt. This remarkable collection will be cared for in the dignified modern library building which is now to be erected and which will, it is hoped, be the symbol of a new era built upon the best traditions of the past.

The municipal authorities of Rheims invited the Director to lay the corner-stone of the library and fixed July 19, 1921, as the date. An elaborate ceremony in the midst of the ruins was neither possible nor appropriate. The impressiveness of the laying of the corner-stone was assured by simplicity and dignity of procedure. On the day fixed, the representatives of the Endowment and its guests proceeded to Rheims, where they were met by the Mayor, M. Roche, and other government officials. They passed through the ruined city, where, widely scattered, a few new structures were to be seen, to the Cathedral. There the venerable Cardinal Luçon awaited them. Standing with his face turned toward

¹ See pp. 60-1.

the noble, mutilated façade, with the restored statue of Joan of Arc rising behind him, he recounted the story of the bombardment. By his side stood M. Langlet, who served as the Mayor of Rheims during all the years of the war. At the end of his address the Cardinal invited his listeners to enter the Cathedral to view with their own eyes the devastation wrought in this indescribably beautiful example of Gothic architecture.

The procession was then formed to proceed to the site of the library, where a stand for the speakers had been raised and decorated with flags. The Mayor of Rheims, M. Roche, and the Senator from the Department of the Marne, M. Merlin, made the opening addresses, which were followed by an address by Ambassador Herrick. The Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education then made formal presentation on behalf of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, to which response was made by M. Lerédu, French Minister of Hygiene and Social Service, speaking for the government. The Director then laid the corner-stone in the presence of the assembled company, which was fully representative of the artists and men of letters as well as of the intellectual and political leaders of France. Among those present were M. Paul Appell, Rector of the University of Paris, M. Pol Neveux, Inspector General of Libraries, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Senator and chairman of the Advisory Council in Europe. The ceremony was followed by a formal luncheon tendered by the municipality of Rheims.

The work of construction of the new library is proceeding as rapidly as possible. France contributes to the library its admirable site, its noble design and its excellent administration; America will have contributed the cost of the building and will have made possible its immediate construction. Owing to the immensity of the devastation wrought at Rheims the work of reconstruction is very slow. More than half the citizens still await the rebuilding of their homes. It is hoped that the new library, rising from these ruins, will give fresh impulse to the work of restoration and stand when completed as a permanent expression of the friendship of the American people for France.

IN SERBIA

The erection of the library at Belgrade presented a totally different problem from that of the erection of the library at Rheims. In the case of the latter, the Director had at his command the intelligent and effective cooperation of the European organization of the Division in Paris. In distant Serbia no such organization or official connection with the Endowment existed. Moreover, the economic and political conditions in Serbia together with the interruption of transportation and communication facilities, due to wholesale devastation by the enemy during the war, rendered the situation unusually difficult.

Fortunately, Mr. C. A. Severance, a Trustee of the Endowment, visited Belgrade in the spring of 1920 and kindly offered to make an examination of local conditions. Upon his return to the United States he made most helpful and concrete recom-

mendations. It was not practicable for the Endowment itself to supervise the actual erection and completion of the library. Before formal presentation of the money allotted by the Executive Committee could be made it was, however, necessary that contracts and plans for the library should be drawn and agreed to.

After consultation with the Serbian Minister at Washington and correspondence with the authorities in Serbia, a working committee at Belgrade was formed to oversee the preliminary arrangements and to prepare the necessary contracts. To represent the Endowment upon that committee the Director appointed Mr. L. W. Capser of St. Paul, Minnesota, who had seen service under the American Relief Organization in Serbia and the Near East during and after the war. Mr. Capser left for Belgrade early in February, 1921. Upon his arrival the committee, of which the American Minister with the approval of the Department of State was an honorary member, was formed as follows:

Honorary Members:

Hon. S. Pribitchevitch,
Minister of Public Instruction.
Hon. H. Percival Dodge,
American Minister.

Active Members:

Mr. Slobodan Yovanovitch,
Rector of the Royal University.
Mr. L. W. Capser,
Representative of the Carnegie Endowment.
Mr. A. Stephanovitch,
Mr. D. Djorgeovitch,
Mr. N. Nestorvitch,
Professors in the Royal University.

Mr. Capser received the cordial support of this committee in the work with which he was entrusted. This included inspection of the site on which the new library was to be built and of the title and survey, the preparation of the plans for the building, the consideration of bids for the contracts, the acceptance of the final contracts and specifications and the laying of the corner-stone. The new library is being erected at the central point of a large triangular plot known as the Grounds of Trkalishta, which has been set aside by the Serbian Government for the new university buildings, some of which are already in process of erection. The library will be placed between the two principal buildings of the university facing the main street and set back about 100 feet. The site chosen is itself sufficient to indicate the gratitude and appreciation of the Serbian people for the gift which has been made.

The building is designed in the Plastic-Renaissance style, to correspond with the architectural scheme of the other university buildings. The main façade will be of plaster in varying gray tones with a base and pillars of Arangelovatz granite, which is of attractive coloring and regarded as one of the most beautiful building stones in Europe. The plan provides for possible future additions or enlargements.

The building will have a capacity of from 175,000 to 200,000 books. The Serbians have expressed great interest in the American methods of library administration, including files and catalogues, and a number of books on the subject will be placed on the shelves of the new library. Already a commission has been appointed to visit various libraries in other lands in order to study the administrative systems in use.

In spite of prevailing high prices, lack of building material, labor difficulties and the usual inevitable delays, the work of preparation had been so far completed by June, 1921, that the date for the laying of the corner-stone was fixed for June 23. The Crown Prince Alexander, now King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, laid the corner-stone. All arrangements for the ceremony were made by the Serbians themselves and were followed with the keenest interest and sympathy by the entire American colony in Belgrade. Cards of invitation were issued by the University to members of the foreign colonies, a special place being reserved for the Americans.

The ceremonies were opened by the representatives of the Church in gorgeous and picturesque robes, with the chanting of hymns, the sprinkling of holy water, the burning of incense and the lighting of countless candles. The blessing of the Patriarch was then given. The Crown Prince laid the corner-stone, which contained a collection of the documents relating to the occasion. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Mitrovitch, Mayor of Belgrade, Mr. Slobodan Yovanovitch, Rector of the University, Mr. L. W. Capser, representative of the Carnegie Endowment, Mr. Pierre Boal, American Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Pribitchevitch, Minister of Public Instruction, and a representative of the Serbian students. The Serbians spoke eloquently on behalf of their city, their university and their country. The gesture of American friendship was fittingly made by the Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Pierre Boal, speaking for the government of the United States, and by Mr. Capser, whose knowledge of the Serbians and whose affection for them is well recognized, speaking for the Carnegie Endowment.

After the ceremony a luncheon was given by Mr. Boal, the American Chargé d'Affaires, and in the evening a dinner was given by the American Military Attaché, Major Shallenburger.

Those who had the privilege of hearing the Serbians who spoke on that memorable day could not fail to be impressed with the sincerity of their appreciation of the real significance of the event. They made it clear that new methods of living and thinking had been brought to their country by the terrible events of the past few years. They insisted that the educational forces must be organized. The government, conscious of this need and in the face of enormous difficulties, has resolved to build up the Royal University at Belgrade so as to make it a vital force in the life of the people. An adequate library is indispensable in the development of such a plan. During the war the professors lost a substantial part of their personal libraries and the books of the university library are at the present time piled up in small rooms in a crowded building, part of which was

seriously injured by shells. By July, 1922, it is hoped that a dignified and modern library building will be completed that will meet the needs of the university and stand as a memorial of the friendship of the American people for the people of Serbia.

IN RUSSIA

It was evident that no permanent monument could be erected in Russia under existing conditions. Although it had been the general understanding that the funds appropriated for reconstruction should be expended upon some permanent memorial, the misery of the Russian refugees was so distressing that the Director advised the allotment of the sum of \$50,000 for the relief of the sufferers. This amount was expended in 1920 and 1921, through the agency of the American Committee for Russian Relief,¹ in widely scattered geographical areas as follows:

Baltic States	\$5,000
Bulgaria	1,000
Constantinople and vicinity	21,000
Crimea and South Russia	1,000
Finland	5,000
France	500
Germany	1,000
Greece	2,500
Harbin	3,000
Japan	500
Jerusalem	250
Poland	2,500
Scandinavia	2,500
Switzerland	3,250
Tiflis	1,000
Total	<u>\$50,000</u>

Administration of the Division

IN THE UNITED STATES

The offices of the Division continue to be in the building 407 West 117th Street, New York City, for which an annual rental of \$2,200 is paid. This building also contains the offices of the Division of Economics and History and those of the American Association for International Conciliation. The Institute of International Education, an important subdivision of the work, and the Inter-American Division of the American Association for International Conciliation have offices in the immediate neighborhood, thus facilitating close cooperation and proper distribution of work as well as economy in administration.

The work of the Division may be divided into two parts, first, that of diffusing information and of contributing to the education of public opinion regarding international relations, and, second, that of cultivating feelings of friendship between the inhabitants of different countries with a view to increasing their mutual knowledge and understanding. The New York offices form the headquarters of the

¹ Year Book, 1921, pp. 43-4.

Division, to which are referred for the approval of the Director every activity or special undertaking carried on through the various agencies and branches of the Division, as described in detail in later pages of this report. At this central point the work of the Division is unified and correlated and all expenditures passed upon and recorded. The staff consists of the Assistant to the Director, the Division Assistant and three stenographers and clerks who carry on the work under the personal guidance and general supervision of the Director.

One of the most important features of the work of the office is the translating and copying of the confidential reports received from special correspondents in foreign countries and sent to the Trustees of the Endowment for their private information. These reports, which are suitably bound for preservation, form a unique collection of trustworthy and confidential communications from well-informed sources.

In addition to these special reports the Director is constantly in receipt, through personal correspondence as well as through books, newspapers, magazines and pamphlets, of information from foreign countries. It has been the privilege of the office during the last few months to reciprocate this service on a more extensive scale than usual because of the holding of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament at Washington. Full and complete information, including the texts of the official documents, has been sent to many in other lands who would otherwise have had no access to the official records. Many appreciative replies from abroad have assured the Director of the importance and usefulness of this service.

The Division distributes from time to time pamphlets, containing material which seems to the Director useful for the information of public opinion upon current events or as to the work of the Endowment. Among those sent out during the past year may be mentioned that entitled *Problems confronting the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Statements by Elihu Root and Nicholas Murray Butler*, being an extract from the Minutes of the meeting of the Board of Trustees on December 7, 1920, and a memorial brochure entitled *Andrew Carnegie, 1835-1919*.

Owing to the very keen interest in this country regarding relations with Japan two books dealing with this particular problem were distributed, namely:—*The Awakening of Japan*, by Okakura, and *Japan and the California Problem*, by T. Iyenaga and Kenoske Sato.¹

As usual, a few carefully selected books on international subjects have been sent to each of those libraries in which an International Mind Alcove has been established.²

The Assistant to the Director, who is also Secretary of the American Association for International Conciliation, is constantly called upon to give sympathetic hearing to many appeals which are made for financial assistance in carrying out projects that are thought by the applicants to fall within the scope of the work of the Endowment. These appeals are numerous and varied and often require care-

¹ See p. 69.

² Year Book, 1918, p. 76.

ful consideration by some one who is fully acquainted with the purposes and policies of the Carnegie Endowment. It is often a difficult duty to point out that the work of the Endowment can be neither personal nor philanthropic, but must follow the lines laid out for it in Mr. Carnegie's Letter of Gift.

The Division took a direct part in the reception offered to Marshal Foch by the American Academy of Arts and Letters in November, 1921. It will also participate in the celebration by the American Academy of Arts and Letters of the Tercentenary of the Birth of Molière in April, 1922, and in the reception of the distinguished guests who will then come as representatives of the Académie Française.

The collections of books on American history and institutions to be presented to the University of Strasbourg, France, and the Royal University at Belgrade, Serbia, have been almost completed. Shipment has been made of the greater portion of volumes to each university, but the difficulty of obtaining some of the out-of-print works of early American statesmen has delayed the final shipments, which are, however, now going forward.

In the case of the collection for the University of Strasbourg, the Executive Committee decided to increase considerably the number of books on international law, the added volumes being selected by the Director of the Division of International Law.

At the meetings of the Executive Committee held April 29 and June 3, 1921, authority was given to present a collection of books on American history and institutions to the University of Prague, Czechoslovakia.

A careful revision of the list of books has been completed. The volumes will be collected and forwarded during 1922.

The following letter of May 10, 1921, was received from the Czechoslovak Minister at Washington:

CZECHOSLOVAK LEGATION
1734 N STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Gentlemen:

May 10, 1921.

Mr. Henry S. Haskell informed me in his letter of May 4 about the resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace on April 29, 1921, in Washington, to donate a collection of books on American History, including works on history, literature, science and art, to the University of Prague.

Permit me to express the heartiest thanks of the Czechoslovak Legation and of the Czechoslovak University in Prague for this valuable donation, which will undoubtedly strengthen the friendly relations existing between the United States and Czechoslovakia. It will teach the Czechoslovak and other Slavonic students to better understand and respect your great country, to which we and all other Slavs owe a great debt of gratitude.

I have informed my Government of your splendid gift, which I am sure will be greatly appreciated by the Czechoslovak nation.

I am, Gentlemen,

Very truly yours,

(sgd.) DR. BEDRICH STEPÁNEK,
Czechoslovak Minister to the United States.

The Executive Committee of the
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

VISIT OF THE DIRECTOR TO EUROPE

On June 14, 1921, the Director sailed for Europe to inspect the various works of reconstruction that were going forward and to attend meetings in Paris of the Advisory Council in Europe and of the Conciliation Internationale. Opportunity was then afforded him to inspect the devastated regions of France and of Belgium and to take part in important ceremonies at Louvain and at Rheims and to discuss face to face with his European colleagues and associates the important problems which the Division of Intercourse and Education must confront in the immediate future. The conferences and meetings then held were of exceptional value. It was most gratifying to note that the name and authority of the Carnegie Endowment are now esteemed in Europe as never before. Its broad constructive policies are increasingly well understood as well as its freedom from any purpose to promote or participate in political agitation of any kind. There is every reason to believe that with the cooperation of the members of the Advisory Council in Europe and under the leadership of Baron d'Estournelles de Constant and his devoted staff steady progress will be made in the years immediately to come.

IN EUROPE

The offices of the European Bureau, the headquarters of the work of the Division abroad, are at 24 rue Pierre Curie, Paris. In an adjoining apartment in the same building is to be found the Passy Library, an important adjunct of the work of the Bureau. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant is the President of the European organization and it is under his wise and kindly direction that the work is carried on by the office staff, consisting of M. Prudhommeaux, the able Assistant Director, Mlle. Peylade, who fulfils so efficiently her duties as Secretary General with the aid of her assistant Mlle. Sals, Mlle. Amelot, the devoted librarian, and M. Victor Lepecheux, in charge of the printing house at La Flèche, which has become a veritable personal secretariat. It would be difficult to overestimate the immense service which this organization renders to the Division. Always on the alert to help in every possible way, its work extends over a wide field of activities ranging from the regular duties of correspondence and accounting to the gracious reception of distinguished foreign visitors. No one ever fails to find a welcome at the hospitable offices of the rue Pierre Curie and all who seek information or help meet with a cordial and sympathetic response. The effective value of the Bureau was never more in evidence than during the visit of the Director in the summer of 1921, and it is with pleasure that he here records his appreciation of the devoted services rendered.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant has added another year of correspondence to the series of letters begun before the war and now numbering over a thousand. These invaluable letters are written for the confidential information of the Director and are of a strictly personal character, expressing with great frankness and without prejudice the independent thoughts of the writer upon a wide field of

subjects. These letters are so important that abstracts from them are often made and sent to the Trustees for their information. In their entirety they form a unique record of the work of the European Bureau and of the motives which direct its policies.

The Bureau has just published a brochure entitled *Le Centre Européen de la Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix Internationale, 1911-1921*, which, as its title indicates, presents a summary of the work of the Endowment since its inception. The publication was compiled by M. Prudhommeaux, Assistant Director, and contains a fund of information for the enlightenment of those who desire an intelligent understanding of the aims and purposes of the Endowment. This is the first publication of this nature issued by the Carnegie Endowment in the French language.

The subventions granted during the fiscal year under review were as follows:

	<i>Francs</i>
To the Frédéric Passy Library	4,000.00
To the Comité France-Amérique	2,072.60
To La Paix par le Droit	17,200.00
To the Society of the French University Presses	5,000.00
To present books to European Universities	3,863.15
To distribute catalogue of the library of the late Professor Lammasch	1,000.00
To the memorial to the late H. G. Perris	250.00
To M. Justin Godart's mission to Albania	8,675.10
Total	42,060.85

The Frédéric Passy library has been built up around the nucleus of the comprehensive international library purchased by the European Bureau from the estate of the late Frédéric Passy and preserved as a memorial to the work of this eminent Frenchman, whose services to the cause of international understanding and peace are so well known. Mlle. Amelot, who was formerly secretary to M. Passy, is in charge of the library. It is open daily to all readers and is frequently visited by students who can not find even in the great library of the neighboring university some of the material which is at their disposal in this special library.

The Comité France-Amérique has its headquarters at 82 Champs Elysées and its work is of the same general character as that of the France-America Society of New York. Under the direction of its distinguished president, M. Gabriel Hanotaux, it welcomes in its spacious salons eminent visitors from all over the world, although special emphasis is placed upon the reception of Americans. The European Bureau granted during the fiscal year under review a modest subvention in support of the work of this organization.

During the past year the European Bureau has published and sent out to libraries of European universities a brochure containing a carefully chosen list of 198 books of international significance, and a request that the recipient of this list should select ten books which might be helpful if placed upon the shelves of

their library, on the understanding that the books thus chosen would be sent to them with the compliments of the Bureau. From responses received, more than half being from countries other than France, it was evident that the books presented would be used and appreciated. It is planned to continue this distribution of books during the coming year.

Under the auspices of the European Bureau and with the full knowledge and approval of the French and Italian governments, M. Justin Godart, former vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies and a member of the Advisory Council in Europe, made an unofficial visit to Albania to inquire into and report upon conditions in that country, with special reference to the relations of Albania with Yugoslavia and Greece. M. Godart has returned from his visit and has published a remarkable report upon his mission, entitled *L'Albanie en 1921*, which will be of great value as a basis upon which to form a just estimate of prevailing conditions in the Balkans, upon the equitable adjustment of which the peace of the world depends so much.

The financial report of the European Bureau, verified by the auditor, M. Théodore Ruysen, shows the following expenditures for the work of the Division of Intercourse and Education during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921:

	<i>Francs</i>
Administration expenses, including salaries, clerical assistance, publications, printing and postage	63,116.30
Subventions	42,060.85
Miscellaneous expenses at bank	56.85
Total	105,234.00

ADVISORY COUNCIL IN EUROPE

On July 12 and 13, 1921, members of the Advisory Council in Europe assembled at the offices of the European Bureau under the presidency of Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, to take counsel together as to future policies to be followed and work to be done. Representatives from seven different nations were in attendance, including the Director of the Division, who was assured of the appreciation by the people of Europe of the work of the Endowment during the war.

During the conferences the following statesmen were proposed for the vacancies in the membership of the Council caused by death and by circumstances attendant upon the war:

- Austria:* COUNT ALBERT VON MENSdorFF, 3 Minoriten Platz, Vienna.
 Former Ambassador to London.
 PROFESSOR JOSEF REDLICH, Armbrüstergasse, 15, Vienna. Professor of public law in the University of Vienna, former Minister of Finance.

- Belgium:** MGR. DEPLOIGE, 1 rue des Flamands, Louvain. Professor at the University of Louvain, colleague of Cardinal Mercier.
PAUL HYMANS, 15 rue Ducale, Brussels. Minister of State, President of the First Assembly of the League of Nations.
- China:** WELLINGTON KOO, Legation of China, London. Secretary to the President of China, 1912, Cabinet Secretary, 1912-1913, Councillor to Chinese Foreign Office, 1913-1915, Minister to Mexico, 1915, minister to the United States, 1915-1920, Ambassador to England, 1921-, Delegate from China to Second Assembly of the League of Nations, Delegate from China to the Conference on the Limitation of Armament at Washington.
- Czechoslovakia:** E. BENEŠ, Department of Foreign Affairs, Prague. Minister of Foreign Affairs.
- England:** SIR WILLIAM J. COLLINS, 1 Albert Terrace, Regent's Park, London. Member of House of Commons.
SIR HENRY EDWARD DUKE, Rt. Honorable Lord Justice, 1 Paper Buildings, Temple, London, E. C. Member of the House of Commons from 1900 to 1906 and in 1910, president of various royal commissions in 1915 and 1916, Attorney General to the Prince of Wales in 1915, Chief Secretary for Ireland 1916-1918, Lord Justice of Appeal since 1918.
SIR SAMUEL JOHN GURNEY HOARE, 18 Cadogan Gardens, London. Member of the House of Commons since 1910, President of the London Fire Brigade Committee since 1908, member of the Royal Commission on Civil Service, Member of the House of Laymen, Lieutenant Colonel in the King's Own Norfolk Yeomanry.
- Germany:** HELLMUT VON GERLACH, Genthinenstrasse 22, Berlin W. Editor of *Die Welt am Montag*, former member of the Reichstag, former Under Secretary of State in the Department of the Interior, member of the Council of the Bureau International de la Paix, President of Bund Neues Vaterland.
- Greece:** ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS, Athens. Deputy to the Cretan Assembly of 1888, President of the National Cretan Assembly of 1897, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Prime Minister of Greece, Chairman of the Greek delegation to the Peace Conference.
- Italy:** FRANCESCO RUFFINI, Senate, Rome. Senator since 1914, Rector of the University of Turin, former Minister of Instruction.
- Japan:** MINORU OKA, 276 Sankōcho-Shirokane-Shiba, Tokyo. Former Councillor to the Legislative Bureau, former member of the Preparatory Committee for the Revision of Treaties, Delegate from Japan to the Second Assembly of the League of Nations.
- Norway:** FRIDTJOF NANSEN, Lysaker, near Christiania. Arctic explorer, Rector Magnificus and professor of oceanography at Christiania University, Delegate from Norway to First and Second Assemblies of the League of Nations.

These names were presented to the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Endowment at its meeting on February 14, 1922, and formally approved. Immediately thereafter the Director issued formal invitations in the name of the Trustees.

IN MEMORIAM

The Division has sustained a great loss in the death of three of the members of the Advisory Council in Europe; His Excellency, Eduardo Dato, Prime Minister of Spain, on March 8, 1921; the Honorable Milenko R. Vesnitch, Minister from Serbia to France, on May 29, 1921; and the Rt. Honorable Marquis Shigenobu Okuma, former Premier of Japan on January 8, 1922. The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment has placed on record an expression of its sorrow at the loss of these distinguished colleagues and an appropriate expression of sympathy has been tendered to the bereaved families.

Work in Europe

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION

The Nineteenth Plenary Conference of the Interparliamentary Union, which had been originally called for August, 1914, was held on August 17, 18 and 19, 1921, at Stockholm. In spite of the difficulties incident to prevailing political conditions and to the uncertainty of travel, twelve Groups were represented by about 120 members. In order that the American Group might be represented, the Division granted an allotment of \$7,500 to defray the expenses of the American delegates. There has also been granted during the year under review \$1,000 to the American Group of the Interparliamentary Union in support of its work. The object of the Union is, as its name implies, to unite in common action the members of all parliaments constituted in national groups for the furtherance of the settlement of differences between nations by arbitration or in other ways, either amicable or judicial. The Bureau of the Union has issued since January, 1921, a bi-monthly publication entitled the *Bulletin Interparlementaire* which summarizes and reports upon the plans and work of this organization.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION LEAGUE

The work of the International Arbitration League, the object of which is to encourage the support of arbitration as a substitute for war, has continued along educational lines, the *Arbitrator*, the organ of the League, having been published regularly. During the period under review a subvention of \$1,000 was granted by the Endowment in support of the work of the League in continuance of an annual gift begun by Mr. Carnegie personally many years ago because of his friendship for the late Sir William Randall Cremer, M.P., founder of this League.

Special Correspondents

Reference has been made to the confidential reports sent out to the Trustees of the Endowment from the New York Office. These reports are chiefly received from the five Special Correspondents of the Division, representatives of as many countries, who are in direct and constant relations with the Director.

Sir William J. Collins, Correspondent of the Division in London, reports upon conditions in the British Empire, upon movements of opinion, acts of legislation and public and private incidents of national and international significance. While in London in the summer of 1921, the Director held several conferences with Sir William Collins and had the advantage of discussing informally with him important matters relating to the work of the Division and to assure him by word of mouth of the interest and value of the reports sent to the Division.

Mr. Edoardo Giretti, Correspondent of the Division formerly at Rome as Deputy of the Italian Parliament, is now living at Bricherasio, where he keeps in close touch with world conditions, sending illuminating reports for the information of the Trustees of the Endowment regarding conditions in Italy and in southeastern Europe. As an aid to a better understanding of relations between his country and the Balkan states, as well as of Italian national problems, Mr. Giretti's reports are of great value to the Director.

Mr. Christian L. Lange, Correspondent of the Division, at Geneva, is well known as the Secretary General of the Interparliamentary Union. Mr. Lange, from his point of vantage at Geneva, is able to gather much useful information and to submit varying points of view regarding work of international cooperation. Since he is constantly in touch with representatives of all nations his reports deal with general European conditions rather than with one special country and are always received with interest and appreciation. It is a satisfaction to record that Mr. Lange was the recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize (with Hjalmar Branting) for 1921.

Mr. T. Miyaoka, Correspondent of the Division at Tokyo, has, during the year, just past, written at length and carefully concerning all matters of importance in Japan and movements of opinion in that country. In view of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament at Washington, Mr. Miyaoka's reports have been of unusual value in clarifying the position of Japan and giving a just interpretation to national events. Mr. Miyaoka is unfailing in extending courtesy to those who reach his distant country bearing letters of introduction from the Director and who are always most appreciative of his cordial hospitality.

Mr. Otfried Nippold, Correspondent of the Division formerly at Berne, is now residing in the Saar Basin where he has been appointed Chief Justice of the Court representing the Council of the League of Nations in accordance with the terms of Article 50 of the Treaty of Versailles. Mr. Nippold was present at the

meetings of the European organization of the Division in Paris in July, 1921, and talked over with the Director personally his views regarding the situation in Germany. These views he has since embodied in a detailed and complete report to the Trustees. Mr. Nippold was so thoroughly acquainted with German life and thought before the war and is in such a unique position to observe the Germany of today through his official position in the Saar Basin that his reports can not fail to be of weight and significance.

These official representatives of the Division in such widely separated countries, through their personal qualifications as well as the positions they occupy in public and private life, contribute vitally to the advancement of the cause of international understanding and good will and thus to the work of the Division.

The Institute of International Education

In the field of education there has long been a large measure of international interest. This has increased notably since the war, and three years ago the Institute of International Education was organized for the purpose of aiding this general movement and of rendering such useful service to it as from time to time might seem possible.

Information regarding programs of study, the comparative value of degrees, and the exchange of professors and students has been gathered, analyzed and indexed for the benefit of those, whether faculty or students, who wish to pursue their studies or broaden their experience by travel in other countries than their own. Thus has been established a clearing house of information and advice to which all seriously interested may apply.

The head of the Far Eastern Bureau spent four months in China upon the invitation of the Chinese Government to investigate the administration of the state and provincial institutions of higher education. The information he acquired will be of great assistance to the Institute in its dealings with students from the Far East. The head of the Bureau of Women's Colleges made her annual visit to the *lycées* of France as the agent of the American Council on Education to help select the French girls who were to receive the Council's fellowships in American colleges.

It is hoped that the head of the Institute's Latin America Bureau may be able to attend the celebration of the Brazilian Centenary of Independence at Rio de Janeiro during the coming year. If he does, he will use the opportunity to visit the universities of several of the Latin American countries to increase the cooperation between them and the Institute. Experience has shown that a personal conference in such matters can readily accomplish much that is difficult to accomplish by correspondence.

A large number of American educational institutions grant to their professors at intervals of seven years leave of absence either for six months or for a year. By providing for the traveling expenses of a limited number of such professors

and by making arrangements for each to deliver a series of lectures at a foreign university, the Institute has enlarged the field of usefulness of these professors on sabbatical leave. Each professor who receives a grant makes a report on his experiences and observations to the Institute. During the past year grants for traveling expenses were made to the following thirteen professors:

<i>Professors selected</i>	<i>Institutions in which they teach</i>	<i>Institutions to which they go</i>	<i>Subjects</i>
George P. Adams	University of California	In England	Social Ethics
J. D. M. Ford	Harvard University	In France and Spain	English Literature Spanish Literature
Emma H. Gunther	Teachers College, Columbia University	Women's Colleges of China	Household Arts
A. E. Kennelly	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	In France	Engineering
Kenneth McKenzie	University of Illinois	University of Rome	American Literature
C. A. Melby	St. Olaf College, Minnesota	University of Christiania	History
Paul Monroe	Teachers College, Columbia University	In China	Education
Lawrence M. Price	University of California	University of Strasbourg	English
William R. Shepherd	Columbia University	University of Madrid	The Expansion of Europe
Macy M. Skinner	University of Washington, Seattle, Washington	Canton Christian College, China	Economics and International Trade
Hugh A. Smith	University of Wisconsin	Universities of Paris and Grenoble	Literature
Hope Traver	Mills College, California	Girton College, Cambridge	American Literature
Arthur G. Webster	Clark University	Royal Institute of London	Physics

The Institute has arranged for lecture tours in the United States by visiting professors from foreign countries. Professor Muirhead of the University of Birmingham, Professor Zimmern of the University College of Wales, Professor Chamard of the Sorbonne, Professor Barnouw of the University of Leyden, and Professor Joshi of the State College of Baroda, University of Bombay, have delivered lectures in colleges and universities throughout the United States. A number of direct exchanges of professors were made during the past year. Miss Mary E. Townsend, professor of history at Teachers College, Columbia University, exchanged services with Miss Margaret I. Adam, professor of history at Bedford College, University of London. Arrangements were made with the Italian educational authorities for an exchange between Professor Kenneth McKenzie of the University of Illinois and Professor Guido Biagi of the University of Rome. Unfortunately, Professor Biagi was prevented from coming to the United States, but Professor McKenzie has lectured on American literature in several Italian universities.

The Institute has been requested by many colleges to make a comparative valuation of the secondary diplomas of students coming from countries where

secondary schools have not been standardized, as in some of the countries of the Far East, the Near East and Latin America, for it is believed that such a standardization would remove much confusion as well as friction and resentment. A questionnaire has recently been sent by the Institute to the colleges and universities receiving a large number of foreign students asking for information as to the foreign institutions from which the students come, the credentials required of them and the valuation of these credentials. With the information thus to be obtained, the Institute hopes to secure for these students the same uniformity of treatment that is now granted to the graduates of a French *lycée* or German *gymnasium*.

There are nearly 9,000 foreign students registered in the institutions of higher learning in the United States and the number is constantly increasing. During the past year foreign students arriving at New York have experienced considerable hardship on account of the new immigration law. The director of the Institute took up the matter personally with the Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, New York, and also wrote to the Committees on Immigration of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, urging action that will class foreign students among those aliens who enter the United States for travel or for a temporary purpose.

Last year the Institute cooperated with the Italy-America Society in organizing a visit of students to Italy. This was so successful that a similar visit to Italy has been organized this year under the same auspices. Moreover, visits have been organized to France under the joint auspices of the Institute and the *Fédération de l'Alliance Française*; to Scandinavia under the joint auspices of the Institute and the American-Scandinavian Foundation; and to Great Britain under the joint auspices of the Institute and the English-Speaking Union. These visits have been established as non-commercial undertakings for the purpose of enabling American College students to travel in foreign countries during their summer vacations, at the lowest possible cost, under capable guidance and instruction, under dignified auspices and under conditions which permit a full realization of the value of such an interchange of visits from the standpoint of international relations. Probably nothing contributes more generously to education and to an intelligent interest in international affairs than direct contact with the larger world and a personal acquaintance, acquired in this way, with the history, the traditions, the resources and the problems of other nations.

In addition to the syllabi published for the International Relations Clubs,¹ the following publications were issued during the year:

Opportunities for Higher Education in Italy
Serials of an International Character: Tentative list for Libraries
Educational Facilities in the United States for South African Students
A Guide Book for Foreign Students in the United States

¹ See pp. 67-8.

The Guide Book for Foreign Students enables the reader to ascertain the distance from the seaboard of the university in which he is interested, railroad rates, the cost of living, the American method of obtaining a Bachelor's degree by accumulating "points," the fraternity system and other details. This guide book has been supplied in quantities to Ministers of several foreign countries at Washington who have applied for them. The Institute has in preparation a volume of a similar nature to be entitled *A Bibliography of the United States*.

The Institute cooperates closely with other educational agencies in the international field, particularly with the American University Union, the American Council on Education and the International Federation of University Women.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS CLUBS

In response to many inquiries received from institutions of higher education as to the nature, aims and organization of these clubs, the Institute has published a pamphlet entitled *A Handbook on the Organization of International Relations Clubs*. The clubs have been supplied with books, syllabi, pamphlets and periodicals bearing upon the subjects studied. Well informed lecturers, both foreign and American, have been sent to deliver addresses. Special attention has been given to organizing clubs in the smaller non-urban colleges where the need for library material and outside speakers is greatest.

The International Relations Clubs have studied especially the problems presented at the Conference on the Limitation of Armament at Washington. In order to concentrate the attention of the students on these problems the Institute announced a prize essay contest upon the following subjects:

- The Open Door Policy in China: Its history and conflict with the practice of spheres of interest in China
- How may Japan provide for its increasing population without violating the rights of other states
- The relations of East and West: Colonies and settlements of Western nations in the Orient and their influence on the development of Oriental peoples

Eighty-four essays were received in competition for the three prizes offered and were passed upon by a board of judges composed of George H. Blakeslee, James Q. Dealey, Henry Herbert Gowen, Amos S. Hershey, Kenneth S. Latourette and Stephen P. Duggan. Prizes were awarded as follows:

- First prize Miss Eleanor Crawford,
Franklin College,
Franklin, Indiana
- Second prize Mr. Leslie L. Ternahan,
State College of Washington,
Pullman, Washington
- Third prize Miss Louise Bryan,
Southern Methodist University,
Dallas, Texas

The following new books and maps dealing with international relations have been distributed to the clubs during the past year:

Bowman, Isaiah:	The New World
Hornbeck, S. K.:	Contemporary Politics in the Far East
Iyenaga, T. and Sato, K.:	Japan and the California Problem
Lockey, J. S.:	Pan Americanism: its beginning
Philip, George, and Son:	Comparative Wall Atlas of Asia, Economic
Philip, George, and Son:	Comparative Wall Atlas of Asia, Density of Population

The Institute has caused to be prepared and has distributed to the clubs the following additional syllabi:

- VII. *Hispanic-American History*, by Professor W. W. Pierson, of the University of North Carolina
- VIII. *The Question of the Near East*, by Professor Albert H. Lybyer, of the University of Illinois
- IX. *China under the Republic*, by Professor Kenneth S. Latourette, of Yale University
- X. *The Baltic States*, by Mary E. Townsend, of Teachers' College, Columbia University
- XI. *The Political and Economic Expansion of Japan*, by Professor Walter B. Pitkin, of Columbia University
- XII. *The Limitation of Armaments*, by Professor Quincy Wright, of the University of Minnesota

A series of valuable pamphlets, dealing with problems before the Washington Conference has been published by the Division of International Law of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Of this series the following have been sent to the Clubs:

- No. 40. *The Consortium: The Official Text of the Four-Power Agreement for a Loan to China and Relevant Documents*
- No. 41. *Outer Mongolia: Treaties and Agreements*
- No. 42. *Shantung: Treaties and Agreements*
- No. 43. *Korea: Treaties and Agreements*
- No. 44. *Manchuria: Treaties and Agreements*
- No. 45. *The Sino-Japanese Negotiations of 1915*
- No. 46. *The Limitation of Armaments*, by Dr. Hans Wehberg

Addresses before the clubs by experts on international affairs serve to maintain and stimulate the interest not only of the club members but also of the student body generally and frequently of the townspeople who attend the public lectures. During the past year the speakers were as follows:

Professor C. D. Allin	University of Minnesota
Professor Arthur I. Andrews	Tufts College
Dr. A. J. Barnouw	University of Leyden
Dr. Victor Belaunde	University of San Marcos, Lima, Peru

Professor J. Q. Dealey	Brown University
Professor A. B. Hall	University of Wisconsin
Dr. F. S. Joshi	State College of Baroda, University of Bombay
Baron S. A. Korff	Formerly of University of Helsing- fors, Finland
Professor Kenneth S. Latourette	Yale University
Professor J. H. Muirhead	University of Birmingham
Dr. John W. Oliver	Director, State Historical Commis- sion, Indiana
Professor Walter B. Pitkin	Columbia University
Professor Herbert I. Priestley	University of California
Professor Graham H. Stuart	University of Wisconsin
Professor A. E. Zimmern	University College of Wales

There are at present 85 International Relations Clubs. Those formed last year are the following:

Beloit College	Beloit, Wisconsin
Bessie Tift College	Forsyth, Georgia
Carroll College	Waukesha, Wisconsin
Connecticut College for Women	New London, Connecticut
Cornell College	Mount Vernon, Iowa
Emory University	Atlanta, Georgia
Hillsdale College	Hillsdale, Michigan
Kalamazoo College	Kalamazoo, Michigan
Mercer University	Macon, Georgia
North Carolina State College	Raleigh, N. C.
Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College	Stillwater, Ohio
Phillips University	Enid, Oklahoma
Reed College	Portland, Oregon
Rockford College	Rockford, Illinois
State College of Washington	Pullman, Washington
State Teachers' College	Warrensburg, Missouri
University of California	Berkeley, California
University of Indiana	Bloomington, Indiana
University of Oklahoma	Norman, Oklahoma
University of Tulsa	Tulsa, Oklahoma
William Jewell College	Liberty, Missouri
Winthrop College	Rock Hill, South Carolina
Wofford College	Spartanburg, South Carolina

Relations with Japan and the Orient

The international position of Japan and in particular Japan's relations with the United States have occupied a large place in public thought during the past year. Early in 1921 an unusually fair and even generous interpretation of the Japanese point of view on the status of the Japanese in California was published in a book by Dr. T. Iyenaga and K. Sato, entitled *Japan and the California Problem*. The Division of Intercourse and Education purchased and distributed

to a carefully selected list of individuals and libraries in the United States one thousand copies of this book. The Division also cooperated with the Japan Society of New York by supplying funds for the manufacture and distribution of a new edition of 2,500 copies of the book, *The Awakening of Japan*, by Okakura. This is an interesting small volume, originally published about twenty years ago, in which are sketched the sources of Japanese civilization and the broad movements in the Far East that have influenced the development of Japan.

International Visits of Representative Men

The Conference on the Limitation of Armament at Washington brought to the United States many distinguished foreign statesmen and publicists of international renown. Owing to this circumstance and to the visits to the United States of eminent military chiefs and men of affairs under other auspices, the Endowment, while aiding in welcoming these visitors¹ has not itself organized any special visits of this kind during the year.

Association for International Conciliation

The Annual General Assembly of the Conciliation Internationale, the parent organization, was held in Paris on July 11, 1921, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, *président fondateur*, presiding. At this meeting the Director met his associates in the work of conciliation in Europe and such questions as the attitude of the organization toward Germany, the Balkan question, Albania and methods of work on the Continent were considered. A full report of this meeting will be found in the bulletin published by the Conciliation Internationale and bearing date of July 11, 1921.

American Association for International Conciliation

The work of the American branch of the Conciliation Internationale is the publishing of regular monthly documents containing material for the education of public opinion along international lines of thought. During the year under review, these publications have been chiefly reprints of official documents, such as the texts of treaties, diplomatic notes and the draft scheme of the Permanent Court of International Justice. These publications are widely read and requests are constantly received for additional copies, especially from students of international matters. They are sent regularly to the International Relations Clubs to assist them in their work. The twelve documents published in the year under review² are as follows:

No. 152 Switzerland and the League of Nations:

Documents Concerning the Accession of Switzerland to the League of Nations; the United States and the League of Nations: Reservations of the United States Senate of November, 1919, and March, 1920.

July, 1920.

¹ See p. 76.

² For subsequent numbers, see List of Publications, *infra*, pp. 238-39.

- 153 The Treaty of Peace with Germany in the United States Senate, by George A. Finch.
August, 1920.
- 154 The National Research Council, by Vernon Kellogg; The International Organization of Scientific Research, by George Ellery Hale; The International Union of Academies and the American Council of Learned Societies, by Waldo G. Leland.
September, 1920.
- 155 Notes Exchanged on the Russian-Polish Situation by the United States, France and Poland.
October, 1920.
- 156 Presentation of the Saint-Gaudens Statue of Lincoln to the British People, July 28, 1920.
November, 1920.
- 157 The Draft Scheme of the Permanent Court of International Justice.
December, 1920.
- 158 The Communist Party in Russia and Its Relation to the Third International and to the Russian Soviets. Part I.
January, 1921.
- 159 The Communist Party in Russia and Its Relation to the Third International and to the Russian Soviets. Part II.
February, 1921.
- 160 Central European Relief, by Herbert Hoover; Relief for Europe, by Herbert Hoover; Intervention on Behalf of the Children in Countries Affected by the War, by the Swiss Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations; The Typhus Epidemic in Central Europe, by the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour; Report of the Special Commission on Typhus in Poland, to the Assembly of the League of Nations.
March, 1921.
- 161 Disarmament in Its Relation to the Naval Policy and the Naval Building Program of the United States, by Arthur H. Pollen.
April, 1921.
- 162 Addresses on German Reparation by the Right Hon. David Lloyd George and Dr. Walter Simons, London, March 3 and 7, 1921.
May, 1921.
- 163 The Fiftieth Anniversary of the French Republic.
June, 1921.

The following excerpts from letters received during the year commenting upon the publications of the American Association may be of interest:

From LEWIS S. GANNETT, Assistant Editor of *The Nation*, February 19, 1922.

I want to thank you most warmly for the set of documents. I am ashamed that I had so little appreciated the value of the series. There are extraordinarily few not of real permanent value, and fewer of late years than in 1917-18. We must watch them more closely; will you see that I get them, as they come, at *The Nation*?

From Sir G. W. PROTHERO, 24 Bedford Sq., London, May 10, 1921.

I have received from you recently several monthly numbers of your valuable publications, for which I am much obliged. But I find I have not received the number for last December (1920), and I should be very grateful if you would send me this, to complete the series. They are of great use to any student of international affairs.

From W. J. CLARKSON, Secretary, South African Institute of Electrical Engineers, Johannesburg, June 9, 1921.

I am writing to acknowledge with grateful thanks the exceeding kindness of your Association in forwarding me for so many years your publications for promoting universal peace and good will. I have many times had it in mind to write you and say how much I and those friends to whom I pass on your publications appreciate the opportunities given to read and digest their contents. I appreciate, too, very much the independent and detached standpoint from which controversial questions—to mention one or two, such as Bolshevism and Disarmament—are approached.

My chief object in writing is to let you know, definitely, that although hitherto I have not acknowledged your pamphlets, except the original pamphlets issued, I have after reading them congratulated your Association on the work it does and given a kindly thought to the memory of the great man who made it possible for your Association to carry on its work.

From RALPH HARVEY JONES, Southern College, Petersburg, Va., March 31, 1921.

Permit me to thank you most heartily for the two books containing the documents of your Association, numbered 110 to 133. I cannot tell you how much I appreciate having these references. As the instructor in College History, and this term giving consideration to the study of the Great War, these documents provide me with interesting, authentic and valuable reading matter. Our text is Hayes, *Brief History of the Great War*, and I have provided for the class a ten volume edition of the Literary Digest's *History of the World War* by Halsey.

From F. D. IKUBUN, Tokio Imperial University, March 15, 1921.

I have long since heard that your publications dealing with the European war and many other topics are of precious merits. Now I wish to ask you sending some copies dealing with the Russian affairs such as No. 136, *Russian Documents*, No. 148 and No. 149, *Certain Aspects of Bolshevist Movement in Russia*, to the Chinese Students Club in Tokio. As a representative of the C. S. C. I send you this application with my best wishes to your prosperity.

In the autumn of 1921, in the City of Mans, France, a bronze replica of the bust of Lafayette by the celebrated sculptor Houdon was unveiled. As a token of recognition of the services volunteered by the Marquis de Lafayette to the United States in the darkest period of the struggle for independence a gift of 2,000 francs toward the cost of the replica was sent on October 7, 1921, to M. Castille, Mayor of Mans.

FINANCIAL

The allotments paid to or through the American Association for International Conciliation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, amounted to \$53,000, divided as follows:

Work of the Association in the United States, including administration and publication	\$33,300
For payment to:	
Conciliation Internationale, Paris	3,500

Associations in other countries including South America and the Orient.....	\$2,700
France-America Society, New York.....	2,500
Special work for the Division of Intercourse and Education:	
International Relations Clubs.....	11,000
	\$53,000

INTER-AMERICAN DIVISION

The director of the Inter-American Division is also the head of the Latin American Bureau of the Institute of International Education,¹ and his advice and counsel are often sought in matters relating to his special field of work. He has, during the period under review, lectured before educational institutions and industrial and other organizations, including the College of the City of New York, Columbia University, Centro Español of Yale University, Pan American Student League, School for Librarians of the New York Public Library, American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, American Cotton Manufacturers' Association and the Pan American Society of the United States. Numerous opportunities to be helpful to students and to visitors from South and Central American countries have been welcomed.

Six numbers of the Spanish issue of the magazine *Inter-America* have been published, namely:

Julio	1920	8 articles
Septiembre	1920	9 "
Noviembre	1920	9 "
Enero	1921	7 "
Marzo	1921	7 "
Mayo	1921	9 "
Total number of articles		49

Six numbers of the English issue of the magazine *Inter-America* have been published, namely:

August	1920	9 articles
October	1920	9 "
December	1920	12 "
February	1921	11 "
April	1921	12 "
June	1921	8 "
Total number of articles		61

The editions of about 6,000 each have been distributed in the countries of the American continents to leaders of thought and opinion in intellectual and

¹ See p. 64.

governmental circles, to leading newspapers and magazines and to the depository libraries of the Carnegie Endowment.

The bulletins published during the period under review are:

No. 24. *Voices across the Canal.*

No. 25. *El Libertador en Nueva York.*

No. 26. *The Liberator Simón Bolívar in New York.*

Three additional volumes of the *Biblioteca Interamericana* are nearly completed and will be issued in the summer of 1922.

In June, 1921, at the National Conference of the American Library Association, held at Swampscott, Mass., was exhibited the division's collection of Hispanic-American magazine covers, color prints of paintings, scenes, persons and cartoons and specimens of printing and illuminating — 700 pieces in all.

About 350 Latin American publications, including books, pamphlets, government and institutional documents, presidential messages and magazines have been collected and presented to the New York Public Library during the past year.

The following extracts from letters demonstrate the value placed by widely scattered individuals of discrimination upon the *Inter-America* magazine and the volumes of the *Inter-America* Library:

From A. G. SÁENZ, Buenos Aires, Argentina, December 30, 1921.

I thank you heartily for the three nice books which I have just received.

Your present, gentlemen, gives me occasion to realize once more the truth of what a famous German business man, Herr Ballin, said once about your nation: "the United States of America is the country where the biggest amount of idealism is produced on the face of the earth."

From JAMES CARSON, National Type and Paper Co., New York, March 31, 1921.

While speaking with the consul-general, Mr. Edwards, he mentioned very particularly *Inter-America*, saying that it was a Spanish publication which he read with great care. He said he considered it an invaluable medium for a better understanding between the two Americas.

From OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LIBRARY, Corvallis, Oregon.

This most valuable magazine has been received by us as a gift and we indeed appreciate the favor. It is very valuable for use by our students, who use it constantly.

From INDIANA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, Bloomington, Indiana.

We most certainly want all your publications as they appear.

From TIBOR SMIALOVSKY, Councillor of the Hungarian Home Office, Budapest.

As I am greatly interested in American policy, I beg you to accept my special thanks for the sending of your publications.

From W. RIPPER, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, England, February 23, 1921.

I acknowledge with thanks the pamphlets you have been kind enough to send me from time to time on international conciliation. I shall be greatly obliged if you will continue to send me a copy of each of these as they appear, as I consider them exceedingly valuable.

From Miss K. W. McCLASKEY, Phoenix College, Phoenix, Ariz., April 29, 1921.

The copies of *Inter-America* have meant everything to me in preparing an intelligent paper on "Literature in South America" for the Phoenix College Club. I could have done nothing without them. Now I am familiar with poetry, stories, political and philosophical articles and am acquainted with many illustrious writers.

From Sr. LISANDRO LÓPEZ, San Salvador, February 4, 1922 (translation).

For some time the Treasury General of this state has been receiving regularly and with great pleasure your intelligent review; all the articles published in it are of great depth, and they contain practical teaching for the life of these peoples.

This plan of contributing to the community of ideas among the peoples of America is a quickener of seed which, with the passage of time, will come to fruition, yielding happy results for the initiators of a purpose hitherto almost unknown.

It is very agreeable to solace one's self with the reading of such good articles, for they make known the high degree of culture enjoyed by the intellectuals of other places, while theoretically teaching the practice that ought to be followed in the daily life of these peoples.

From Dr. FREDERICK BARRY, Columbia University, New York, January 30, 1921.

. . . We have read aloud the tale of the magic city (A Magic City in the Desert); and many of the other articles as well. Despite my incompetence as a discerning critic of such literature, I must venture to compliment you on the skill with which you conduct this magazine, which I am more than ever convinced is an invaluable contribution to international understanding and good will. No one could be much further removed from that field of your life work than I; and yet not only have you made me share sincerely in your own enthusiasm but even impersonally the pages of these publications have engaged my keenest interest. You must allow me to add my good wishes to the thousands you receive for the continued success of this important work.

From FRANCISCO MANRIQUE, consulting engineer of the city of Guayaquil, Ecuador.

. . . You cannot imagine how I search the pages of *Inter-America* every time it comes (regularly), and how I remember it! The achievements of that review are magnificent, and the work of translation seems to me to be more and more finished. More than once I have been tempted to felicitate you upon the success you have had in it in all respects. I rejoice to say the same thing about the *Biblioteca Interamericana*, of which I have received six volumes. I was one of the many who favored the idea of creating such a library, and today, when I see it accomplished by yourselves, it seems to me that the way it has been carried out is much more practical and effective than what I proposed. . . .

Newspapers in Spanish-speaking countries have from time to time given favorable notice to the magazine, as for example:

From *La Reproducción*, San José, Costa Rica, November 19, 1921.

Inter-America is the most important and varied magazine in Spanish. The editors are highly cultured and most talented. Any number that you take up will furnish the proof.

From *Cultura Venezolana*, Caracas, Venezuela, July, 1921.

. . . The Inter-American Division of the Carnegie Endowment has come to be a point of confluence for the several currents of Spanish culture in America. . . .

Here, in the heart of New York, is a man who with certainty and precision can supply you with information regarding the Mexican, Uruguayan and Argentine poets, the Venezuelan, Peruvian, Paraguayan and Chilean historians, or the novelists of Colombia and Bolivia, and he not only knows them, but he is striving to make the American people of Eng-

lish speech equally acquainted with them in elegant, faithful and felicitous translations. . . .

The magazine *Inter-America* . . . is published alternately in Spanish and English. . . . The task is certainly not an easy one, but the effort is succeeding. . . . It may be affirmed that it almost invariably hits the mark. . . .

If this endeavor is to advance and prosper through persevering preaching, it is necessary to sow it in soil enriched by mutual knowledge, the root of mutual esteem and the necessary basis of relations that shall be organized on foundations of strict equality. One people may subjugate another people that it does not know and understand, but it can not cooperate with it in the development of its culture or in the fostering of justice. Therefore the task that is being accomplished by the Association for International Conciliation is just, prudent and wise. . . .

The work that is being carried on . . . possesses the generous disinterestedness of truly intellectual tasks; and we must insist on this trait, as it is now current in our countries to attribute to motives of a militaristic or "practical" character all the initiatives that originate in the great northern republic.

American Peace Society

The latest and ninety-third annual report of the American Peace Society, Washington, D. C., covers the year ending April 30, 1921. The Society has followed the lines laid down for it in its work for the promotion of international peace. The executive committee has held ten regular meetings and one special meeting. The *Advocate of Peace*, the monthly journal of the Society, has been published regularly and has been increased in size from 36 to 40 pages.

The Treasurer's report shows that the total receipts were \$18,826.91 and the total disbursements \$29,288.49. The subvention granted by the Carnegie Endowment for the year June 30, 1921, was \$15,000. Of the disbursements, the sum of \$14,577.67 was used for salaries, office maintenance and the annual banquet, and the sum of \$232.82 for field work. The cost of printing and mailing the *Advocate of Peace* and certain pamphlets was \$6,962.39. The sum of \$7,515.61 was invested in United States Treasury certificates.

Visits of Distinguished Foreigners

During the period under review it has been the privilege of the Director personally to offer hospitality to many distinguished visitors from abroad. The list of these guests includes Ambassadors and Ministers representing their respective countries in the United States, foreign statesmen and publicists, men and women of letters, scientists, military chiefs and representatives of the social and intellectual life of many countries. The Director has included among his guests many representative Americans who have welcomed the opportunity to renew old friendships and form new ones with these men and women from other parts of the world.

Conclusion

It will perhaps be evident from this report that the work of the Division of Intercourse and Education is now fairly well standardized. It enjoys the serv-

ices and cooperation of an experienced and devoted staff both in New York and in Paris. It is expending with scrupulous economy the allotments made for the support of the work entrusted to it. No extension of that work into new fields is possible without an increase in appropriations and allotments. The task of the Division therefore is to continue the work now in progress having care that it shall be as well ordered, as tactful and as wide reaching as practicable.

Respectfully submitted,

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,
Director.

NEW YORK,
March 22, 1922.

DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

In recent reports of this Division attention has been called to the change that has taken place in the character of its work and the turning of its energy almost entirely in the direction of the Economic and Social History of the World War, which is under the editorship of Professor Shotwell. He has had unprecedented success in securing the cooperation of men of ability, world-wide reputation, commanding position and, in many cases, access to sources of recent history which would be beyond the reach of most investigators. It is a pleasure to mention—what the Editor himself will not mention—the very large part which he has personally contributed to this result. He has carried the enterprise to a point from which we can reasonably look forward to the completion of a more monumental historical work than any corps of writers has yet produced.

We can even see, a shade more clearly than before, how our studies may add appreciably to the practical influences which make for peace. Every one knows that the war has been costly and barbarous, that it has partly decivilized much of the world, placing its people on a low level of organized living, and that it has so reduced the vital forces of the race as to make recovery difficult and immediate progress slow. It is known, further, that a future war superimposed on this one would multiply these results many fold, and this most ominous fact appeals to every nation when it is free from war madness. There may again be periods when appeals to reason will not heavily count, but the future promises to give a far greater field for such appeals than the past has done. A great war for conquest or revenge would probably call for even longer preparation and more planning and calculating than did the recent one, and the outbreak, if it should come, would, therefore, be deeply and clearly tainted by the criminal element of "malice aforethought." It would invite general condemnation, much of which would take a practical form. Such economic facts as the record of the war furnishes are a telling agency for marshaling the moral forces of the world against the massed iniquity of another war either for territorial conquest or for revenge. A constant appeal to reason, based on a broadened view of the facts of the world war and acting during the long period of peace that must elapse before another

such struggle will be possible,—such is a truthful record of the great struggle. It is a scientific achievement called for by the urgent need of the world.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN BATES CLARK,

Director.

NEW YORK,

March 22, 1922.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR

REPORT OF THE GENERAL EDITOR

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

By the close of the current financial year, the first phase of the editorial work upon the Economic and Social History of the World War will have been nearly completed, so far as Europe is concerned. Editors or editorial boards will have been appointed in most countries, and plans drawn up for each national series and for the various monographs involved. The only notable exception is Spain, where work is to be organized in the coming year. There still remain important subjects to be considered, but provision has already been made for these in what have been termed "the architectural blueprints"; so that now it is possible for the first time to form a fairly clear idea of the whole.

The editorial problem has been a difficult and intricate one; for not only had the different studies to be articulated with reference to others in the same series but each series had itself to be adjusted both to its own inherent needs as national history and to the comparative requirements of an international survey. Moreover, as no enterprise of this kind had ever been attempted before, the entire plan had to be worked out experimentally, on the basis of realities, studied on the spot. The methods employed to meet the exigency are therefore not without interest themselves and may some day call for description. At present, however, it is impossible to offer more than a single example which will, by implication, illustrate the scope of the editorial work as a whole. For this purpose extracts have been chosen from the very extensive plans drawn up for the Austrian and Hungarian series. These plans were prepared during the visits of the General Editor to Austria and Hungary, but the main credit for them should go to Professor Wieser in Austria and to Dr. Gratz in Hungary, as well as to the authors themselves. As a preface to these plans, extracts from Professor Wieser's letter of instructions to Austrian contributors are also quoted to indicate the spirit and method of editorial control. Similar care and study have been given to this question by the editors in other countries and the outlines already submitted would more than fill a volume by themselves.

While the editorial plan for the entire History is thus approaching completion, it is not yet in full operation. Apart from the Russian and German series which are still largely unassigned, work upon some of the most fundamental monographs has been purposely delayed. Those volumes which are to sum up results, and especially those which are to deal with the exceptionally difficult questions of the costs of the war and its total social displacement, are for the most part set

aside to be completed after the remainder of the History is finished. It may, at first glance, seem as if this subject—to treat which is the chief purpose of the History,—is being subordinated to a mass of detail dealing with somewhat irrelevant processes of war-time economics. But such is not the case. The more the subject has been investigated, the more clearly has it been seen that the only way to reach a scientific and authoritative judgment concerning the final issue is through the laborious and slow process of analysis to which the present phase of the War History has been mostly devoted. This conviction, justifying as it does the plans on which the Endowment History has been proceeding, has been reached not only by the various European editors without exception, but by practically every economist of distinction in Europe with whom the General Editor has discussed the problem.

The justification of the enterprise needs no argument. The fact of the war imposed upon the Endowment an obligation to investigate its social and economic consequences. The measurement of those consequences could be of two kinds: either casual and premature, or thorough and scientific. To achieve the latter there was but one line of approach and that was by historical analysis dealing with the intricate data of the whole. This would never have been done by any other body but the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. It has been able to enlist in the enterprise over one hundred of the leading minds of Europe. Indeed, not the least result that springs from this work is the mere fact of such cooperation upon a common task in the different countries. We have erected, almost without knowing it, a sort of international academy intent upon the realization of a great enterprise, studying the phenomena of war in a new spirit and with a growing sense of the moral, as well as the scientific implication of the economic and social displacement which it has caused.

It is naturally impossible to indicate accurately the rate of progress of the History; but the accompanying statement, taken together with that of last year, will give some idea of the work in hand. The most notable point about this report is not the number of new contracts but the number of manuscripts already submitted to the editors, which, for one reason or another, have been withheld for the present from publication. These monographs have in almost every case been of a high standard, but they have brought up questions of the articulation of the subject matter with other sections of the History, or have raised points of expediency or of arrangement or of the use of documentary sources, so that in some instances the author has recast his material three times over. For this careful oversight of the editors concerned and the goodwill of the contributors, working often under difficult circumstances, the General Editor would express his most sincere appreciation.

REPORT OF PROGRESS, JULY 1, 1921-JUNE 30, 1922

BRITISH SERIES

Volumes Published

<i>Allied Shipping Control</i>	J. A. Salter
<i>War Government of the British Dominions</i>	A. B. Keith
<i>Prices and Wages in the United Kingdom, 1914-1920</i>	Arthur L. Bowley
<i>A Manual of Archival Administration</i>	Hilary Jenkinson
<i>The Cotton Control Board</i>	H. D. Henderson

The first three volumes of the series appeared during the summer of 1921 and received most appreciative book reviews from the British press. Extracts from the notices are distributed by the Clarendon Press in leaflet form.

Volumes in Press

<i>Bibliographical Survey</i>	Miss M. E. Bulkley
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Manuscripts in the Hands of the General Editor and the British Editorial Board

<i>The British Coal Industry and the War</i>	Sir Richard Redmayne
<i>Food Production</i>	Sir Thomas Middleton
<i>The Labour Unions</i> (2 volumes)	Mr. G. D. H. Cole
<i>Labour Supply and Regulation</i>	Mr. Humbert Wolfe
<i>The Agricultural Labourer</i>	Mr. Arthur Ashby
<i>British Archives in Peace and War</i>	Dr. Hubert Hall
<i>The Mechanism of Certain State Controls</i>	Mr. E. M. H. Lloyd
<i>Scottish Fisheries during the War</i>	Mr. David T. Jones
<i>Scottish Agriculture during the War</i>	Mr. H. M. Conacher

Several of these volumes were ready for the press some months ago but they have in every case opened up questions of interrelation with other volumes or textual problems which have required reconsideration by both editors and authors. Every volume is read by at least two members of the British Editorial Board in addition to the General Editor and the Director of the Division. Of the above list, the two volumes by Mr. Cole are now finally in shape for the press and most of the others will soon be in press.

Volumes Approaching Completion

<i>The War Government of Great Britain</i>	Prof. W. G. S. Adams
<i>The Health of the Civilian Population</i>	Dr. A. W. J. Macfadden
<i>The Clyde Valley during the War</i>	{ Prof. W. R. Scott
	{ Mr. J. Cunison
<i>Food Statistics of the War Period</i>	Sir E. C. K. Gonner

These volumes should be ready for the press in the course of the coming summer.

New Volumes Added to the Series

War-Time Profits and Their Distribution

By Sir JOSIAH C. STAMP, C.B.E., D.Sc. The author is admittedly the leading authority on this subject in England and he was attached to Inland Revenue (Taxes Department) throughout the war.

The National Savings Movement

By Sir WILLIAM SCHOOLING, Vice-President of the National Savings Committee and largely concerned in the operation of this movement during the war. This monograph will be a short half number.

Liquor Control in War Time

By Dr. ARTHUR SHADWELL, a distinguished authority on problems of health and social welfare.

Further Plans

The British Series is incomplete with reference to the following divisions:

Government Expenditure and Treasury Control

The studies which had been planned on this subject have been delayed owing to the possibility of securing more authoritative work later.

The History of the Munitions Industries

The British Editorial Board have postponed action in this field in view of the Government plan to prepare an exhaustive history. This official history has now been abandoned and negotiations are under way for the Endowment to complete this part of its survey.

War Costs

This important subject has been discussed frequently by the British Board which proposes to divide the topic into two main divisions: one, an economic study based upon statistical data, and the other broadly historical and more general in character. The assignment of these topics to the proposed authors is under way.

FRENCH SERIES

Manuscripts in the Hands of the General Editor and the French Editorial Board

Bibliographical Guide

Dr. Camille Bloch

This volume has been delayed owing to the very serious illness of the author, but is now completed and ready for the press.

Volumes Approaching Completion

French Agriculture during the War

M. Augé-Laribé

French Banking, etc., during the War

M. Albert Aupetit

Syndicalism during the War

M. Roger Picard

French Railways and the War
Wood-working during the War
Problems of Regionalism

M. Peschaud
Gen. Chevalier
M. Hauser

The volumes in the French Series were begun a year later than the British Series of volumes. None of the above will be ready for publication until the autumn.

New Volumes Added to the Series

Organization of Labor in the Invaded Regions

By M. BOULIN, Inspector for the Ministry of Labour at Lille. Appointed by the Lille Chamber of Commerce to supervise the requisitions made by the German Army of Occupation.

French War Refugees

By M. PIERRE CARON, a distinguished French historian who was in personal touch with the situation.

Prisoners of War in France

By Dr. CAHEN-SALVADOR of the Ministry of Labor and the University of Paris; during the War charged with the organization and direction of the General Service of Prisoners of War, 1914-1919.

Alsace-Lorraine

By M. DELAHACHE, universally recognized as the best authority on this subject.

The Economic and Social History of French Northern Africa

By Professor AUGUSTIN BERNARD, historian and economist; authority on French Colonial History.

Private Organizations and War-Time Costs

By Professor CHARLES GIDE. This monograph will deal mainly with the part played by the Cooperative Societies in France during the war.

Damages to France due to Military Occupation, etc.

By M. MICHEL. This monograph deals with the injuries due to military occupation, destruction both at the front and behind the lines.

The Cities of France during the War.

Short monographs are in preparation dealing with the economic and social history of the chief cities of France during the War; that of Paris by M. SELLIER; of Lyons by M. HERRIOT; of Bourges by M. GIGNOUX; of Rouen by M. LEVAINVILLE; of Bordeaux by M. COURTEAULT; of Marseilles by M. BRENIER.

Food Supply in the Invaded Regions

By MM. COLLINET and STAHL.

The Economic and Social History of the French Colonies

By Professor ARTHUR GIRAULT, the historian of the French colonies who contributed the volume entitled *The Colonial Tariff Policy of France* to the earlier series of Endowment publications.

Further Plans

The above monographs, along with those announced last year practically complete the plans for the French series at present. It is hoped at a later date to add more social history and develop the general synthesis. Although in the present plan the volume by Professor Gide on *The Real Costs of the War to France* will summarize and develop the main theme of the history, it should be noted that the greater number of the French monographs, as compared with the British series, is mainly due to the fact that the work was divided into smaller sections. The French monographs are, for the most part, half numbers and relatively short.

BELGIAN SERIES

Manuscripts in the Hands of the General Editor and the Editor of the Belgian Series

The Food Supply of Belgium during the German Occupation

M. Albert Henry

The Deportation of Belgian Workmen and the Forced Labor of the Civilian Population during the German Occupation of Belgium

M. Fernand Passelecq

The texts of these two volumes are already in the hands of Dr. Pirenne, the Belgian editor, but publication will hardly take place during the current fiscal year.

Volumes Approaching Completion

German Legislation with Reference to the Occupation of Belgium { M. Marcel Vauthier
M. Jacques Pirenne

The text of this volume will be ready in the course of the coming summer.

Unemployment in Belgium during the German Occupation

Professor Ernest Mahaim

New Volumes Added to the Series

The Destruction of Belgian Industries during the War

By Professor VAN LANGENHOVE of the University of Brussels, Director of Documentation of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and author of important Belgian works concerning the war.

Belgium and the World War; An Economic and Social History

By Professor H. PIRENNE. This is the first volume of general synthesis which has been planned in the whole series and the Endowment is fortunate in securing for this the eminent historian of Belgium Professor PIRENNE himself. It will cover the entire history of Belgium during and after the war.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SERIES**Volumes in Press***Bibliography of Printed Materials, etc.*

Professor Othmar Spann

This volume has been going through the press slowly as it has involved many technical points in connection with the publication of the first volume in the series in a foreign language. The entire Austro-Hungarian series will first be published in German in Vienna.

Manuscripts in the Hands of the General Editor and the Austro-Hungarian Editorial Board*Mittel-Europa; the Preparation of a new Joint Economy*

Dr. Gratz

Dr. Schüller

This volume is now ready for the press but publication will be delayed until the technical matters have been verified in connection with the publication of the first volume of the series.

War Government in Austria-Hungary

Professor Josef Redlich

The greater part of this volume is already completed and the text now in the hands of the General Editor. The remainder will be ready in the course of the coming summer.

Volumes Approaching Completion*The Conditions in Austria at the Outbreak of the War*

Dr. Schüller

Coal Supply in Austria during the War

Dr. Homann Herimberg

Food Control and Agriculture in Austria

Dr. Löwenfeld-Russ

Economic Condition of Hungary during the War

Dr. Alexander Matlekovits

*The Economic History of the Occupation of**Serbia, Montenegro and Albania*

Gen. Kerchnawe

In addition to the above volumes about half of the special studies on "Public Health" have been completed and turned in to the Departmental Editor, Professor Clemens von Pirquet.

New Volumes Added to the Series*Labor in Austria during the War*

By Dr. FERDINAND HANUSCH, Ex-Minister for Social Welfare; Director of the Chamber of Labor for Vienna and lower Austria; Secretary of the Union of Textile Workers; Member of the Reichsrat, etc.

Vital Statistics of Austria

By Dr. CARL HELLY, Chief of the Division of Public Health in the Federal Ministry for Social Welfare.

The Health of Hungarian Children and the War

By Dr. JOHANN VON BOKAY, Professor of Pediatrics at the University of Budapest and Head of the American Relief in Hungary.

Military Economic History; Sources and Studies

By Gen. MAXIMILIAN HOEN, Director of War Archives of Austria.

Problems in General Military Economics

By Professor F. VON WIESER, with the collaboration of experts.

The Finances of Military Administration

By Dr. FRITZ HORNIK, President of the Austrian Office for the Liquidation of Military Affairs; formerly in the Finance Ministry.

Military Economics in Theory and Practice

By Gen. ALFRED KRAUSS, formerly Chief of Staff, Austrian Army.

Austrian Railways and the War

By BRUNO RITTER VON ENDERES, Permanent Head of the Austrian State Railways.

History of Hungarian Commerce during the War

By Dr. ALEXANDER MATLEKOVITS, former Secretary of State for Commerce; President of the National Industrial Association and distinguished economist.

Hungarian Industrial History during the War

By Dr. JOSEPH SZTERÉNYI, Minister of Commerce in the Wekerle Cabinet and head of large industrial organizations.

Austro-Hungarian Banking and Financial History during the War

By Dr. ALEXANDER POPOVICS, late Governor of the Austro-Hungarian Bank and President of the Royal Hungarian State Note Institute; Delegate of Hungary to the International Financial Conference at Brussels; formerly Minister of Finance, etc.

The History of Hungarian Finance during the War

By Dr. JOHANN TELESKY, Minister of Finance during most of the war, admittedly the outstanding figure in questions of Hungarian financial policy.

The Financial History of Hungary in the First Year after the War

By Dr. ROLAND VON HEGEDÜS, Hungarian Minister of Finance until September, 1921; responsible for remarkable experiments in taxation, etc., which helped to stabilize the Hungarian exchange during his Ministry.

The Effects of the War upon Government Administration and Public Opinion in Hungary

By Count ALBERT APPONYI, the distinguished Hungarian statesman.

The above studies largely complete the assignments called for in the plan summarized in last year's report. Further plans are already in operation to secure an adequate general survey and synthesis including an authoritative statement of the cost of the war to countries in the late Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. In view of the very complicated situation which resulted from the war, it would be impossible to proceed to the general statement of results without the detailed analysis which the above plan indicates.

ITALIAN SERIES

Manuscript in the Hands of the General Editor and the Italian Editorial Board

Report on the Archival Material Relating to the War Comm. Casanova

This valuable survey of the documentation for the Italian History of the War was prepared primarily for the use of the researchers working under the Italian Editorial Board. It is proposed to make it the basis of a published manual, as it is a unique statement of the conditions of research in this field.

Volume Approaching Completion

Economic Legislation of the War

Professor A. de'Stefani

This is the only one of the Italian series which is planned to be completed this year. The other numbers in the series involve matters of research which have necessitated postponing publication until the following year.

Careful preliminary studies have already been made for each volume in the Italian series and detailed outlines of the proposed treatment have been carefully considered by all the editors concerned. The series outlined last year is now in preparation.

CZECHOSLOVAK SERIES

Manuscript in the Hands of the General Editor

The Financial History of Czechoslovakia during the First Year after the Armistice

By Dr. ALOIS RASIN, the Finance Minister of Czechoslovakia during this period. The volume which Dr. Rasin has written is now practically ready for publication and should appear in the course of next summer. It is one of the most brilliant in the whole European series.

JUGOSLAV SERIES

Editorial Arrangements

Dr. Velimir Bajkitch, Professor of Political Economy of the University of Belgrade, has been appointed Editor for Yugoslavia. He was former Under-Secretary of State for Finance; a distinguished graduate of the University of Munich; member of the Serbian Delegation to negotiate the Treaty of Commerce with Austria-Hungary (1905-1906); fought through the Balkan War as a private soldier and was charged by the Endowment with making an exhaustive economic survey of the "Effect of the War in the Balkans, 1914-1919"; economic expert to the Serbian General Headquarters and delegate to the Peace Conference.

Preliminary Plan of Monographs

The Economic Situation of Serbia Prior to the War

By Professor BAJKITCH. This volume, which is to be largely documented with original texts, will deal with the general, economic, social and financial

situation of Serbia and its relation to Austria-Hungary, including the economic background of the disputes which led to the world war.

Serbia during the First Year of the War

By Professor BAJKITCH. The effect upon Serbia of mobilization and invasion, movement of civil population, problems of economic adjustment and health.

Serbia during the Occupation

By various authors. The flight of the civilian population, deportation, internment camps, economic and social history of the occupation by Austria-Hungary; deportation, etc., by Bulgaria; the treatment of prisoners of war, etc.

The Serbian Nation in Exile

By various authors. The organization of the Serbian Government in exile; social history of the army and of the civilian refugees, especially women and children; state finances; Allied contributions, official and private; Serbian charitable organizations, etc.

Economic and Social Studies on the War in Jugoslavia

By various authors. A survey of the moral, national and economic factors which contributed to the formation of the Yugoslav State.

Economic and Social Phenomena resulting from the War

By various authors. Costs of the war to Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Syrmia; vital statistics, etc.

Effects of the War upon the Functioning of the State

By various authors. Questions of transport, taxation, monopolies, budget, public debt, etc.

Effects of the War on National Economy

By various authors. On agriculture, industry, commerce, banks and banking, prices and wages, the Cooperative Movement, social problems, etc.

The above studies have already been planned in minute detail but further announcement is reserved until the assignment of the monographs.

THE BALTIC COUNTRIES

Preliminary Plan of Monographs

It is proposed to devote a separate volume to each of the following countries: Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Iceland, and Finland. These volumes are to contain contributions by various authors. Each volume is to be a collection of studies on the various subjects with which it deals. That on Sweden will be edited by Professor Heckscher; that on Norway by Mr. Rygg, and those on Denmark, Iceland and Finland, by Professor Westergaard.

In addition it is proposed to have a volume on Inter-Scandinavian war studies dealing with such topics as shipping, finance, the distribution of wealth, etc. This volume is to be edited by Professor Westergaard.

These plans have all been discussed in detail in personal conference between the General Editor and Professor Westergaard.

SWISS SERIES

Plans for the History of Switzerland have been withheld for the present until the Official Economic History shall have been issued in order to see what obligation, if any, will be left upon the Endowment. This History, planned under the auspices of the Swiss Federal Council, is already in preparation.

PORTUGUESE SERIES

Manuscript in the Hands of the General Editor

Portugal in the World War

By Professor GEORGE YOUNG. This volume is already in the hands of the General Editor and it is planned to have it ready for the press in the course of the coming summer. It will be published in English.

GERMAN SERIES

Plans for the German series have been under consideration during the past year following the investigation of the situation in Berlin by the General Editor in July and August, 1921. Work on the German series will likely take a somewhat different form from that in the other European countries owing to the fact that the German Official History of Industrial Mobilization, etc., was much more developed than in the other countries, leaving the Endowment free to emphasize chiefly other aspects. While plans of the History, as a whole, call for some survey of this field as well, it is proposed to consider more in detail the question of war costs and the effects of the war upon the population.

The appointment of German editors or editorial board will be made on the return of the General Editor to Germany. The first volume of the series, a Bibliographical Guide, is already more than half done.

RUSSIAN SERIES

(Prior to the Bolshevik Revolution)

Professor Sir Paul Vinogradoff, Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence, Oxford University, distinguished jurist and economic historian, will edit this section of the Russian series. This alone will be sufficient guarantee of its high quality.

Provisional Plan for Monographs

Provisional negotiations have been begun with some of the leading Russian authorities, at present in exile, to undertake the various monographs in this series. It is proposed to cover all important aspects of the economic history but more especially to develop a social history with reference to the effect of the war upon the intellectual and middle classes.

Plans for some fifteen monographs have already been drawn up.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES T. SHOTWELL,
General Editor.

NEW YORK,
March 1, 1922.

APPENDIX

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR

AUSTRIAN AND HUNGARIAN SERIES

EXTRACTS FROM A CIRCULAR LETTER TO THE AUSTRIAN CONTRIBUTORS BY PROFESSOR
WIESER, CHAIRMAN OF THE AUSTRIAN DIVISION OF THE
AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EDITORIAL BOARD

The plan, as it stands today, has been constructed with the intent to present a unified account of the whole process which is the subject of investigation; but it is clear that such an account can not possess unity in the same sense as a work carried through by a single author. Each of the volumes to be published is an independent monograph, complete in itself and intelligible by itself. Where it is necessary to indicate relations with other volumes, this will be done in a preface by those in charge of the work. The subject-matter of each volume is to be compiled from primary sources, and in this sense the volumes will be a monumental international source-book, possessing a range and, one may venture to say, a depth beyond the power of any single author. This does not mean that the volumes will primarily put the archive sources themselves before the reader. Only the most important of these are to be published, and only as appendices to the individual monographs, or—in exceptional cases—in special supplementary volumes. If the present study is to be called a source-work, it is so in the sense that it is to be built from sources as nearly first hand as can be got at. The importance, however, of the present study for the later writer of history will rest not only on the fact that many sources can be reached today which later will not be available, but in greater degree on the fact that now the source material can be explained by the very men who participated in the direction of affairs during the war. They are the only ones who, as one may say, can authoritatively interpret the various enactments, firstly, because they personally remember the circumstances which were the occasion of governmental regulation; secondly, because they know the persons whose cooperation was needed, and whose character often enough determined the nature of the regulations issued; thirdly, because they know how to assess at their true value the obstacles to be surmounted, and those about which nothing could be done; and, fourthly, and especially, because they were familiar with much that did not appear in formal enactment or legislation, either as being rather obvious to those who knew the situation, or not suitable under the given conditions for publication. Those associated in the present study have been selected on the principle that as far as possible they should be those who had had personal connection with the economic conduct of the war.

On the application of the Editor-in-Chief, Professor Shotwell, the Chancellor, by an order of September 10 of this year, authorized the use of the government archives and the publication of matter therein contained in the Austrian division of the work of the Carnegie Endowment. I should like to ask the collaborators to regard such contents as confidential, and to refrain from judgment on the material which relates to matters which are still subjects of controversy between Austria and the states which have been newly constituted. In the most important of the archives I have made arrangements that the documents shall be made as ready of access to the workers for the Endowment as possible. . . .

To each collaborator is reserved freedom of opinion in respect of government measures and those measures themselves are to be set forth only as one part of the whole widespread process of economic adjustment caused by the war, and are to be examined with the same dispassionate detachment with which any of the outward circumstances of this process are to be described. Public opinion would rightly deprecate any attempt to palliate or even to ignore or conceal governmental measures which have failed. The scheme of the work, moreover, provides correction for any such tendency, in that the point of view on which the government based its decisions is not to be presented from one side only. The work is so arranged that the course of the conduct of the war in economic respects is to be described from all possible angles. Later there will appear a series of studies on the effect of government measures on economic and social conditions, which will not be compiled by those who prepared the reports dealing with governmental action, but by persons belonging to the groups affected. Among the sections at present under way, there is one in which this is the case, namely, the section on labor conditions during the war, which has been entrusted in major part to men who are connected with labor organizations. Thereby opportunity is given to reexamine government regulations with regard to labor conditions; as, for example, those of the War Office or those which are to be included in the section on the Coal Administration. . . .

It is certainly part of the task of the historian to make fully clear within a given state and society the conflicting views of the various sections. Those directing this Economic History must, however, definitely insist that the facts proper, the outward incidents of the process, be presented in accordance with truth, and as there is but *one* truth there must, therefore, also be an agreement as to the facts presented.

It is necessary to dwell on this point very firmly, particularly with regard to *the old monarchy*. *The lack of thorough-unified direction in the conduct of the war is indicative of the state of the monarchy.* It was not only that from the *very beginning* there was no agreement between Austria and Hungary and that the dual conflict grew very much sharper in the course of events, but there was no complete agreement between the military chiefs and the Austrian civil authorities, although the Austrian Government was determined to strain its resources to the limit. Even military control itself was not unified, the Ministry of War and

the General Staff constituting a loosely put together machine which was really controlled by no one. To these considerations must be added the fact that the divisions of the organs of government, which had its basis in the dual nature of the state, had as consequence that even the officials of the federal and Austrian Governments, working together in Vienna, were not capable of making a definite decision in common, as would be a matter of course for the highest officials of a state organized on the basis of one control authority. In addition to what has just been said, in the later phases of the war many obstacles of national, social and even local character arose, all of which must find mention in the present study since they all helped in fundamental ways to determine the course of things.

From this it follows that the economic history of the war can not be entirely separated from the political. The defects in the political machinery with which the monarchy had to work have had very injurious economic results, and the realization of these unfortunate economic results has in turn affected the political structure and sharpened its conflicts, until in the end it disintegrated entirely. In spite of these necessary political considerations, the present study, both in general conception and actual execution, must remain an Economic and Social History of the World War in the sense indicated by the Carnegie Endowment. It is not to be a political, and equally not a military history, nor a technological history of the war. However, just as political elements can not be completely eliminated from the nexus of economic events, neither can military and technological elements be ignored. I therefore think it proper in this regard to state rather more explicitly the extent to which an account of the related political economic and technological fields is to be given in the present study. As far as the political situation proper is concerned, the Carnegie Endowment requires that it shall not be touched upon. Questions such as the responsibility for the war, or political or military events during the war, are, therefore, to be *neither directly investigated nor adverted to by implication*. Enemy measures for carrying on the war are not to be examined with a view to the reasons for them and their justification, but are simply to be reported as such-and-such measures occasioned by such-and-such causes, and to be investigated solely as to the effects which are ascertainable as definite facts. On the other hand, general political *conditions* within the country have necessarily to be presented in so far as they bear upon the economic conduct of the war. In stating them, however, collaborators have continually to bear in mind the duty which the task of writing an objective, dispassionate history lays upon them.

Again, since the military situation has constantly given the impetus and direction to economic undertaking, it should in so far be included in the account. But it should not be included beyond the extent necessary to make clear those economic measures, or economic operations which had their origin in the military situation.

Least of all can economic history be separated from the technological history of the war. The extraordinary technological development during the war continually redetermined economic problems. Nevertheless, it must be borne in mind in this

connection that the development of technology is to be described only in so far as may be required for an understanding of economic measures and phenomena.

The history of the economic conduct of the war (*Kriegswirtschaft*) is to start, wherever possible, from peace conditions, in order that the latter phases of development may be made clear. . . . The whole character of the economic organization for carrying on the war was to some extent determined by these circumstances, which should be kept in mind in the course of the analysis. The major task of this section of the study is, however, to indicate with what degree of success demands were met with the available means. The organizations which were built up should be described; how these organizations themselves and their activities gradually increased; and how, in the end, in spite of them, exhaustion in war supplies and in men asserted itself and dominated the situation.

Those directing the Carnegie Endowment expect of this history of the war that it will reveal the economic costs of the war and the lesson to civilization which it has entailed. While the study appeals not to emotion but to understanding, it is intended to serve the purpose of peace, to which the Carnegie Endowment is dedicated. The task in hand is to penetrate into and reveal the whole of the economic process of the war as it affected Austria, a task which it is the design of the Directors of the Carnegie Endowment to achieve for the civilized world. Throughout, Truth should be striven for: Truth without reservation. . . .

The character of the material presented should be suited to the importance of the task which the Carnegie Endowment has set for itself. The monographs are considered to be the work of specialists, and are intended for specialists, that is to say, they are to satisfy the highest claims which the specialist as reader may make upon them. They are to contain a full account of all important occurrences in the economic conduct of the war, both as to significant details and as to general import. The form of presentation must correspond with the subject matter. All necessary figures and other data should be included, but they should be relegated to an appendix wherever possible, in order that the text may not be overburdened with them. Use should be made only just so far as is really necessary of such devices as statistical tables, charts and supplementary maps. Comment, apart from the text, and footnotes are to be avoided as far as possible. Those engaged on the study must eventually bear in mind that they are writing not only for readers in their own country, but for a selected group of readers of the whole civilized world. Austria's conduct of the war in economic respects will be a matter of very great interest to this group of readers, since in the process of economic adjustment on a war basis as it developed in Austria, economic war realized its ultimate goal, complete disorganization. The process, which had been carried out sometimes in the past in the case of a besieged city,—that of being brought to complete internal disorganization through economic exhaustion,—happened in the case of Austria to a great power which for centuries had had an eventful history. The course and consequences of this process set for the writer of history a task such as has perhaps never before been set him. Indeed, the fact that the object of the

present work is not the description of the military and political aspects of the process but its economic history, assures for it a special interest, as never yet has the writing of history had as end to be attained a thorough and exhaustive account of the process of economic adjustment occasioned by war, such as the present study is expected to give. . . .

PART I—GENERAL SCHEME OF ARRANGEMENT

A. INTRODUCTION

The economics of the Monarchy before the War

- (a) Economic-geographical survey.
- (b) Economic-ethnic survey.
- (c) History of the Austro-Hungarian Customs-Union.

B. THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR (1914-1918)

1. *The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy as a whole* (see Plan I, *infra*, pp. 97-8).
2. *The Empire of Austria* (see Plan II, *infra*, pp. 98-9).
3. *The Kingdom of Hungary* (see Plan III, *infra*, p. 99).

C. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE POST-WAR PERIOD

1. In New Austria.
 2. In New Hungary.
 3. In Czechoslovakia.
- (Not yet planned in detail.)

D. EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS FROM 1914 TO THE PRESENT TIME

1. *General Effects* (i.e., those which touch the very foundations of political and social economy):
 - (a) In the territory of New Austria (see Plan IV, *infra*, p. 100).
 - (b) In the territory of New Hungary.
 - (c) In the territory of Czechoslovakia.
2. *Partial Effects* (local and special groups):
 - (a) In the territory of New Austria.
 - (b) In the territory of New Hungary.
 - (c) In the territory of Czechoslovakia.

PLAN I

(Elaborating B. 1. of General Scheme)

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY (1914-1918)

The War Government of Austria-Hungary, by Professor JOSEF REDLICH (Jurist and Historian, formerly Imperial Finance Minister)

This volume will be completed in the course of the autumn. It will show what changes were introduced in consequence of the war in the consti-

tutions and functions of the economic administration. In particular it treats of the rise and growth of the military administration, the changes in the relations between Austria and Hungary, as well as the growth of State regulation in the first period of the war, and the subsequent development of national, social and local opposition.

Finances of the Hapsburg Monarchy During the War, by Dr. ALEXANDER POPOVICS (formerly Finance Minister and Head of the Austro-Hungarian Bank)

This volume will deal with the Austro-Hungarian Bank; note issue, gold reserve; policies with reference to exchange; reaction on commercial policy, trade and financial balance (detailed plan, *infra*, pp. 101-11).

Foreign Economic Relations

(1) With neutral states.

(2) With allies (Germany, Bulgaria, Turkey).

(Not yet planned in detail.)

"Middle-European" Economic Plans

(1) The last "Compromise" between Austria and Hungary, and the economic agreement with Germany.

This monograph by Drs. Gratz and Schüller is now completed and ready for publication.

(2) The economic aims of the Treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest (plan to follow).

Military Economics

Vol. 1. General survey, organization and financial situation.

" 2. Problems of conscription, man-power, use of prisoners, etc.

" 3. Organization of supplies.

" 4. The use of occupied territories.

This section is being planned in minute detail by Professor WIESER (in charge), Generals KRAUSS and HOEN, and their collaborators. For examples see details of Vols. 2 and 4, *infra*, pp. 119-26.

General Conclusions; A Historical Survey, by Professor WIESER

This will summarize results and point out the lessons.

The Costs of the War for State and People

To cover both indirect and direct costs.

(The plan for the above two monographs depends on prior completion of other studies.)

PLAN II

(Elaborating B. 2. of General Scheme)

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE EMPIRE OF AUSTRIA

War Economics and State Control in Austria, a general survey by Professor WIESER (detailed plan, *infra*, pp. 100-1)

Special Studies of War Economics in the Empire of Austria

1. *Food Supply and Agriculture*, by Dr. LÖWENFELD-RUSS (detailed plan, *infra*, pp. 103-11)
2. *Austrian Industrial History and the War*, by Dr. R. RIEDL (detailed plan, *infra*, pp. 111-16)

Covering the following industries: Iron and other metals; textiles (cotton, wool, flax, hemp, linen, jute, silk), hides, leather, fats; chemical industries; glass and china; wood and cement, etc.

3. *History of the Coal Industry in the Empire of Austria*, by Dr. HOMANN HERIMBERG (detailed plan, *infra*, pp. 118-9)
4. *History of Transport and Communications*, etc., by Ing. BRUNO RITTER VON ENDERES (detailed plan to follow)

Railways, posts, telegraphs, river and sea navigation, etc.

5. *Regulation of Commerce*
6. *Regulation of Small-scale Industry*
7. *Regulation of Prices*
8. *Regulation of Financial Transactions with Foreign Countries*
9. *Provision for War Damage and Loss*

Provision for invalids, for soldiers' dependents, for refugees, for the preservation of property rights abroad. Reconstruction in Galicia, Bukovina, and Görz.

10. *History of Labor in the Empire of Austria*, by F. HANUSCH (detailed plan, *infra*, pp. 116-7)
11. *Other Social Administration*
12. *Finance*

PLAN III

(Elaborating B. 3. of General Scheme)

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY

1. *General History of the War Economics of Hungary*, by Dr. GUSTAV GRATZ
2. *Description of the Economic Conditions of Hungary at the Outbreak of the War*, by Dr. ALEXANDER MATLEKOVITS
3. *The Effects of the War upon Government Administration and Public Spirit in Hungary*, by Count ALBERT APPONYI
4. *Hungarian Industrial History during the War*, by Baron JOSEPH SZTERÉNYI
5. *The History of Commerce during the War*, by Dr. ALEXANDER MATLEKOVITS
6. *Agricultural Production and the History of the Agricultural Classes*
7. *The History of Hungarian Finance during the War*, by Dr. JOHN TELESKY

(Detailed plans of these volumes are given *infra*, pp. 126-33. The study of the costs of the War to Hungary and of post-war conditions has been postponed for reasons of weight.)

PLAN IV

(Elaborating D. 1. of General Scheme)

GENERAL EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS FROM 1914
TO THE PRESENT TIME

(For the Area of the Austrian Republic)

- I. *Depreciation of Money, Value Abroad, Value at Home*
- II. *Changes in Income of Different Classes*
 - (a) The working classes.
 - (b) The peasant class.
 - (c) The middle class (small-scale industry, brain-workers, persons of private means.)
 - (d) The new rich.
- III. *Housekeeping in the Different Classes, especially in the Towns. Household Budgets for the Different Grades of Income*
The provision for particular needs: (food, clothing, housing, heating, lighting, education.)
- IV. *Changes in National Income and Property*
- V. *Housekeeping in the Large Towns, especially in Vienna*
- VI. *Municipal Housing*
- VII. *Census of the Population*
- VIII. *Instruction and Education*
- IX. *Neglect of the Juvenile Population*
- X. *Criminality*

PART II—EXAMPLES OF DETAILED PLANS OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN AND
AUSTRIAN SERIES*The Economic and Social History of the Empire of Austria* (see Plan II, *supra*, p. 98)

This volume, as planned by Professor WIESER, will give a general survey of war economics and state control in the Empire of Austria, dealing with the following topics:

- I. *The Problems of Economic War Administration*
 - (a) The guiding motives of war administration. Dependence on foreign countries. Blockade. Relations with the Allies and neutral markets, and with occupied territories.
 - (b) The three problems of economic war administration. Procuring of all materials of war. The satisfaction, as far as possible, of the needs of the civil population. Raising of the necessary means of payment.

(c) The two essential characteristics of economic war administration. Increased state compulsion. Increased state provision. General character of state compulsion with regard to production, distribution, communication and consumption. State means of punishment. General relations between civil and military administration.

2. *War Organizations*

Period without a parliament up to 1917. Parliamentary period. Government establishments, compulsory associations of contractors, central war associations, communal organizations of consumers. Legislation authorizing war measures. General commissariat for war. Transition-period measures.

3. *Phases of Development*

(a) Immediate cessation of business (moratorium). Diversion of production to supply war needs, beginning of state control of supply of food and principal foreign war materials (cotton, wool, metals).

(b) War Administration at the height of its development and capacity. Inclusion of new products. Strengthening and completion of state control. Relations with individual military organizations. "War profits."

(c) Exhaustion (last year of the war). Increasing weakening and enfeeblement. Social, national, parliamentary opposition. Territorial reparation, smuggling, gradual slackening of war administration until final collapse.

The Austro-Hungarian Bank, Note Issue, Gold Reserve, Exchange and Exchange Policy, by Dr. ALEXANDER POPOVICS, formerly Governor of the Austro-Hungarian Bank (see Plan I, *supra*, p. 98).

Introduction

Short account of the development and condition of currency in both States of the Monarchy. Laws of 1892. Their operation. Gold supply. Coinage. Alteration of banking system. Withdrawal of state notes. Charter of 1899. Transfer of state gold operations to the bank. Negotiations in the Széll-Korber and Beck-Weckerle compromise. Hungarian coalition. Rise of the bank question. Charter of 1910. Obligation of Bank to maintain parity of exchange. Actual value of currency as expressed in rate for foreign bills. Symptoms of constant increase in note circulation accompanying decrease of gold reserve. Gold policy of other continental banks. Stringency on Western markets.

Discussions between Ministers of Finance and the Governor of the Austro-Hungarian Bank in 1911 with reference to the Balkan War. Agreements. Letter of the Governor of the Bank (April, 1913) to both Ministers of

Finance with reference to financial preparedness for war. General Staff and the Bank authorities.

Conditions and measures at the outbreak of the war

Ultimatum to Serbia. Tardy intimation to bank authorities of intention to deliver ultimatum. Note supply. Partial, followed by general, mobilization. Financial requirements of army authorities; supply of horses. Bank's foreign business. Enormous increase of discount and loan business and enormous bank note withdrawals. Critical situation created by British declaration of war on August 13. Bank rate raised. Suspension of Bank Acts. Suspension of publication of weekly surveys. Stoppage of stock-exchange business. Moratorium. Later developments. Extension of range of securities accepted by Bank for advances. Shortage of small change. Issue of silver money. Mintings of silver crowns. False rumors and measures taken against them. Production of notes—small notes for 2 crowns, later 1 crown.

Agreement of August as to gold issue. Regulation of fulfilment of gold engagements. Prohibition of payments to enemy countries as reprisal measure. Control of coupon payments to foreign bond holders.

Simultaneously: Provision of money for army needs. Associated loans. Their amount and nature. Their backing by the bank of issue. Subsequent direct requisition of bank by state authorities. First form: loan business, guarantee of dividends; later: bills. Agreement regarding these credits. Guarantee of prolongation of moratorium.

First war loan. Its features. Prospectus. Cooperation of bank of issue. Result of subscription in Austria and Hungary. Allocation. Advances.

First Results

Gradual inflation. Maintenance of dependents of men called up. Increased consumption capacity of considerable sections of the population. Movement of prices. Official price control. Increased army requirements. Imports for army purposes and food supply. Procuring foreign securities. Effective gold supply. Subsequent German credit against Exchequer bills. Course of exchange on foreign private bills.

Joint Ministerial Council of June, 1915—Question raised as to issue of state notes or unlimited bank credits. The bank authorities comply with government's request. Conditions and main principles of bank authorities in granting fresh credits to the state. Loans on basis of special agreements between state authorities and the bank. Efforts to restrict note circulation.

War-Time Developments and General Conclusions

Revenue and taxation policy of the governments. Increase of state revenue. Original intention of covering only actual war expenditure out of extraordinary credits. Price movements and blockade completely prevent

realization of this intention. Slow and inadequate response of taxation policy. Requirements for public employes. Wages movement in general and in state undertakings. Its reaction on financial position.

Further war loans. Artificial stimulation of proceeds of subscription. Gradual organization of provision for financial needs of states.

Further foreign credits (Holland, Switzerland, Scandinavian States). Export and import of goods. Export and import prohibitions. Balance of trade in its final aspects. Rates of exchange. Method of ascertaining exchange movements. Establishment of Central Exchange Office. Effort to establish it without state compulsion. Inadequacy of measure. Its organization. Operation. Moratorium. Discontinuance. Report to extraordinary general meeting of Bank shareholders in 1917. Resumption of publications.

Disparity in recourse to bank credit on part of Austria and Hungary. Criticism and conclusions.

Austrian Agriculture and Food Supply During the War (see Plan II, *supra*, p. 99)

Directed by Dr. H. Löwenfeld-Russ, formerly Austrian Minister of Food, Director of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce, Chairman of the Industrial Council, etc., etc. Associated with Dr. Löwenfeld-Russ in the preparation of this volume are a number of heads of departments of the former Ministry and other highly qualified specialists. In view of the importance of this study it has been planned in great detail.

I. Introduction (prewar period)

1. *Austrian agriculture and food industries before the war*

(a) Agriculture¹—Extent of the acreage devoted to agriculture, division of estates, size of estates, percentage of the total population professionally engaged in agriculture.

Statistics of agricultural (food) production, dealing separately with cereals, fodder, potatoes, pulse, sugar-beets, vegetables and fruit, wine, cattle-breeding, meat, dairy produce, eggs, fish, game.

Productivity according to provinces (the Alpine, Sudetic, Carpathian and Adriatic Provinces to be treated separately owing to their later dismemberment) and to industrial conditions. The different conditions in the different industries to be described.

Intensity of production, utilization of artificial fertilizers, output per hectare.

Short account of the measures taken and arrangements made for increasing production.

(b) Food Industries²—Milling industry (with reference to (a)), and

¹ Use to be made especially of the publication of the Food Bureau "Papers on the Problem of the Austrian Food Policy."

² The individual industries, even though briefly treated, are to be treated separately as far as possible.

other grain growing industries, viz., bakeries and confectioneries, brewing and malting industry, compressed yeast and spirit industry, potato industries, coffee substitute industry, sugar industries (especially the jam industry), rice industries, manufacture of vegetable fats, etc., salt.

Statistical details of number and size of the industries, number of workers, capacity, etc., also grouped according to province as in (a). Production in the separate branches of the food industry. Particulars of the new materials worked (i.e. barley in the malting and brewing industry, beet in the spirit and sugar industry, etc.). In these industries which work chiefly foreign raw material (especially the rice-hulling industry) the average yearly amount of raw material worked to be given, particulars of foreign origin (place of origin, e.g., via Triest).

The waste and by-products occurring in these industries, including an account of their sale and utilization (i.e., molasses, sprouts, yeast, grape husks, bran).¹

2. *Proportion of the home food production to consumption requirements before the war*

General account of the extent to which the former Austria was self-supporting as regards food supply and the extent to which she was dependent on Hungary and on foreign countries.² The difference to be noted in the steady increase of the adverse food balance in the last decades both for the Monarchy as a whole, and for former Austria.

(a) Significance of Hungary as a source of supply for Austria—Short account of the economic-political relationship with Hungary before the war with reference to the food policy. Short statement of the economic union and freedom of traffic established by virtue of the Austro-Hungarian Compromise (Ausgleich),³ already in any case interrupted in the case of foods subjected to the tax on eatables.

The position of Vienna and its dependence on the Hungarian supply. Statistics of Vienna's food supply, showing the Hungarian quota (the small quota of the various districts of former Austria and of the present Austria in the supply of Vienna before the war). Finally an account of the dependence of various large Austrian provincial capitals on the Hungarian supply.

(b) Importance of foreign countries for the Austrian food supply—Short explanations of the trade agreements with and trade policy towards

¹ Use to be made especially of the industrial and production statistics compiled by the Commercial Museum in 1915 by order of the Ministry of Commerce, then of the information issued by the Ministry of Finance relating to the industries subjected to the tax on eatables, further of the information relating to the prewar period contained in the reports of the Centrals and of other industrial—statistical and industrial—political material.

² Trade statistics and exchange traffic statistics to be used, preferably shown as a comprehensive survey in tabular form with notes.

³ Use to be made specially of the relevant writings of Sieghard and Gartner on the Ausgleich.

these countries, in so far as they affected the food situation and consumption interests.

Agricultural duties and their effect on consumption, livestock problems, influence of Hungary on the trade policy towards the Balkan States with regard to food supply, the attitude of the home farmers on this point, trade in flour, attempts to import Argentine meat, etc.

Account of extent to which the feeding of Austria was affected by imports from foreign countries other than Hungary, e.g., Balkan lands, oversea countries (spices, rice, southern fruits, fats, etc.).

Products which exceeded requirements and were available for export by Austria (i.e. sugar, cattle, fruit, malt, etc.). Here must be examined the extent to which the economic agreement with Hungary provided for this export capacity of Austria (i.e. the export of malt against the import of Hungarian barley, the export of breeding cattle against the import of Hungarian slaughter-cattle, etc.).

(c) Food consumption in the period just before the war—Food consumption in general before the war (lack of statistics of consumption). Difference in the production and consumption in the various provinces. Surplus-producing and exporting provinces, showing their relations to each other. Calculation of the average consumption per head per year in the chief articles.

Increasing rise in prices—Cartels in food production (sugar, etc.). Plans for combating the rise in prices and the cartels (Interministerial Committee on the Rise of Prices, 1911), Cartel inquiry,—the food trade, attempts to eliminate middlemen in food traffic and food industries.

II. Austrian Food Supply during the war—War Measures in General

1. *During the first months of the war, until about the beginning of 1915*

Sudden outbreak of the war, traffic stoppage, evacuations and their consequences. (Triest, the events in Galicia and their effects on the Austrian supplies.) Insufficient preparation in economic matters, especially with regard to provisioning. Action of the military administration during the first months and its effect on supplies. Requisitions, poor organization on the part of the civil administration. Hungary and her gradual withdrawal from the economic union. Effects of the blockade in its early stages. The relations with Italy and Rumania at the beginning of the war with reference to the food supply. Price developments. Unrest among the civilian population. State of the industrial markets. First interference by the government and measures in connection with food production and consumption. Reasons for the hesitation and delayed interference by the government. Raising of duties. Export prohibitions. Taking of stocks. First measures for economizing existing supplies.

2. *During the later stages of the war, comprehensive survey of the development of the war policy, to the collapse*

This section to be a general framework for the separate accounts following, and to contain a complete critical and historical account of the war administration, leaving details for later treatment.¹

The growing distress and its causes. Increasing embargoes on the part of Hungary and cutting off of foreign imports. Steady increase in consumption by the army administration, and in disturbance of home production. The beginnings of state administration (viz. in the direction of the requisitioning of production, of the control and distribution of consumption; the centralization and monopoly of imports).

Compulsory administration, its aims, methods, the executive bodies (Centrals, etc.). Comprehensive survey of the activities of the Centrals, their shortcomings and their achievements.

Relations of the civilian war administration to the military.

The extension of the war administration toward complete control by the inclusion of new activities.

Comprehensive survey of the price policy and its place in the war administration.

The heightened distress of the civilian population and the army during the last period of the war. Relations with Hungary, growing more and more difficult. Exhaustion of the last economic reserves, increasing opposition of the people to the war administration, its causes and reasons. Reasons for the frequent failure of the public administration (for example, the relations with Hungary; the specifically Austrian conditions, the Austrian administration, and its weaknesses; provincial independence; social, national and parliamentary obstacles; weakness of the government, etc.). Increasing disorganization of the administration, the attitude of Parliament, the strikes of 1918, the collapse.

The account under II (2) should be divided, in general, into three periods, viz:

1st phase: Groping attempts and the beginning of the state administration of food.

2d phase: Perfecting and tightening of the state control. Height of its development.

3d phase: Exhaustion during the last year of war.

III. Detailed Studies of the Development of the War Administration in Agriculture and Food Supply

¹ Use to be made especially of the Government Memorandum, the Protocols of the Parliamentary War Administration Committee, the reports of the Centrals; further, especially of those publications of the Ministry of Commerce and the Food Bureau in which the reasons for and circumstances leading to the establishment of the various war organizations are described.

1. *Food produced in agriculture*

(a) Grain, including flour, and pulse. (b) fodder. (c) potatoes. (d) vegetables, fruit (including preserves), wine. (e) cattle, meat, fats, game, fish. (f) milk and dairy products, poultry, eggs. (g) miscellaneous foods, e.g. honey.

2. *Food produced in industry*

(a) Sugar and goods made from sugar (jam, fruit syrups, confectionery, etc.). (b) malt, beer. (c) spirit, compressed yeast, molasses (the latter in so far as it is regarded as fodder, coming under 1b). (d) potato products, where not already dealt with under 1c); (e) coffee, coffee substitute; (f) salt.

The pertinent substitute foods must also be dealt with in each case.

To each of groups 1 and 2 is to be prefaced a short general account of the war policy measures of a general nature (e.g. general measures for maintaining agriculture and its industries).

DIRECTIONS FOR PREPARING CHAPTER III

The main articles in groups 1 and 2 to be worked up separately. For this the war measures applying to each article and the progress of events are to be related in historical and systematic order, from their beginning (maximum prices, appropriation, etc.) to their completion, with due consideration to the connection of these measures throughout with the military situation and requirements and the increasing distress.

The following *general order* is to be observed (though not slavishly) in the account of the various articles:

(a) Account of the general and particular conditions and reasons which brought about the administration, and its aims.

(b) The actual administrative measures (substance, purpose, etc.) viz.:
Seizing and utilization of home production.

Control of consumption and of distribution (covering of requirements).

Price developments and price fixing.

(c) The organization created to administer the article in question (War Association, Centrals, etc.), the form of the organization, its sphere of action, development and results.

In the case of *each article*:

(a) The differences in the way the war measures were carried out in the various Crown lands are to be shown (i.e. grain delivered in the Sudetic Provinces compared with the Alpine Provinces, etc.).

(b) The occasion for the administrative action of the food industry was frequently different from that for the administration of agriculture. In the

former case it arose partly from the necessity of controlling supplies of raw materials (frequently the result of the control of the agricultural raw material which it worked up, e.g. in the brewing and malting industry, etc.); partly from the necessity of controlling the preparation and manufacture of the final product. This double standpoint, production on the one hand and consumption on the other, is to be carefully observed in connection with the industrial articles.

(c) Connection and mutual dependence of the various articles (e.g. milk and butter; grain as a food and as an industrial raw material, etc.). The utilization and consumption of the waste and by-products and the control of traffic in them (i.e. molasses, malt, sprouts, etc.) Substitutes. Their relation to the above. Prices: (Disadvantages of insufficient attention to price relations).

(d) Connection between the army requirements and military demands on home stocks and the covering of civilian requirements. Inverse effect of the army requirements shown in the tremendous decrease on peace-time consumption (after the deliveries from home production how much remained for civilian requirements).

(e) An account is also to be given in connection with the various articles of the extent to which foreign imports aided the food supply as regards the controlled articles. Besides Hungary, therefore: The occupied districts (value of food for civil and military requirements), the allied states (Germany, Bulgaria, Turkey), the neutral states (to which, before their entry into the war, Italy and Rumania belonged). Consideration, therefore, of the part played in the food supply by the continual mutual auxiliary treaties with the allied states (to what extent were these treaties actually effected and carried out?) compensation treaties with the allied states, peace treaties, Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest (what was actually achieved by them as regards the food supply?).

Not too much detail to be given to (a) and (f), but the main features are to be emphasized and the gradual development is always to be traced.

At the end of each account a description of the position directly before the collapse is to be given, in order to show in the briefest manner the prospects for the winter 1918-1919 if the war had continued.

IV. The Food Administration

1. *Organization of the Food Service*

Poor preliminary arrangements, initial division in various departments (Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Agriculture); Committee for economic mobilization, Interministerial Provisioning Committee, Food Bureau of the Ministry of the Interior.

Establishment and formation of the National Food Bureau, account of its internal shortcomings; advisory committees. Oscillations

of the government with regard to the sphere of action of the Food Bureau.

External food service, food service in the Provinces. The autonomous administration and its relation to the control administration. The political administrative division and its administration in relation to the requirements of the economic and food administration. Creation and delimitation of special Food Administration.

The Food Administration of the large towns (especially Vienna). Special (new) powers of the Food Administration, particularly with regard to price testing, and to combating profiteering and illicit trading.

The relation of the Austrian to the Hungarian Food Service and to the Military Commissariat. Difficulties connected with constitutional law. Attempts to establish a joint institution. Proposals for a uniform Austro-Hungarian food service. Amalgamation with the military food service, establishment of a permanent connection with Germany. Opposition of Hungary. Joint Food Committee, Joint Ministerial Committee.

The beginning of disorganization in the administration. Increasing independence and embargoes on the part of the Provinces. The influence of Parliament. Press and censorship.

2. *The Organization of Consumption*

Unsatisfactory state of the former (peace) organization for the consumer. The food trade during the war. The stock exchanges during the war. The control of trade in food and fodder. The market system.

Attempts and administrative measures to organize consumption and consumers. Working of the control of consumption, card system, its advantages and disadvantages. Manner of working.

Self-suppliers and non-self-suppliers (position in the various districts, differential treatment). Manual laborers, war and other industries and the supplies for their workers and employees. Employees' organizations. War kitchen system. Middle classes. Relief for needy persons. State aid.

Cooperation of consumers' organizations with the Food Bureau.

V. The Feeding of the Army and the Austrian Food Policy; Effects on Civilian Consumption

1. *Account of the Organizing Measures*

General account of the organization of the Army food supplies (preparations in peace-time, at the outbreak of war, changes, etc.), internal organization (Headquarters Staff, War Ministry, Front Commands). Organization of food supplies at the Front (Army Zones), lines of communication, behind the lines. Relation to Austria and Hungary (constitutional difficulties).

The special military policy and its advantages and disadvantages. Relation between the military and the civil administration. Attempts to establish a joint uniform organization.

Comparison with the allied army administration as regards food policy. Utilization of food in the occupied districts.

2. *Food Conditions in the Army*

State of stocks for men and animals. Increase of stocks, maximum stocks, war prisoners, rations. Requirements of the army administration (their increase). Detailed list of requirements.

Measures of the Army Administration for maintaining supplies. Economy measures, substitutes—employment of articles for new purposes (i.e. malt for mixing with flour). The use of foodstuffs for technical requirements (Fermentol). Distribution of the requirements between Austria and Hungary.

Achievements of Austria as compared with Hungary. Consideration of the fact that the war was for part of the time conducted on Austrian territory. Summing up of the actual and percentage achievements grouped according to groups of articles.

The state of the army as regards food during the last year.

Chapter V does not purport to be a complete account of the military food policy. But everything which affected the Austrian food policy should be presented in systematic and historical order.

VI. Relations with Hungary and with Foreign Countries; Comprehensive Account of Food Administration Relations During the War, Corresponding with Chapter I, 2 (a) and 2 (b)

1. *Relations with Hungary (Croatia) and Bosnia-Herzegovina*

The main attitude of Hungary to the questions of the Austrian food supply (especially in grain and cattle traffic). Main attitude to the supply of the army.

Mutual proceedings. The Hungarian food policy at home. Reduction of home consumption, price policy, export policy, industrial policy (mills, breweries, etc.) and the effects on Austria. The claims of Hungary to a share in the food imports from abroad and the occupied districts.

2. *Relations with the Occupied Districts: (Serbia, Poland, Italy and Rumania, the latter two before their entry into the war and after occupation). Value to the civilian population and the Army*

The Peace Treaties of Brest and Bucharest and their value as regards the food supply (Ukraine, Rumania).

3. *Relations with Germany*

General connection with regard to food. Auxiliary treaties. Joint treaties concerning imports from abroad and the occupied districts.

4. *Relations with Bulgaria and Turkey*5. *Relations with Neutral Countries*

The blockade, compensation treaties (especially for sugar), organization, monopoly and centralization of imports (import prospects).

VII. Condition at the Time of the Collapse

1. *Effect of the War on Agricultural and Industrial Food Production*

Decrease of agricultural production and output (shortage of workers, fertilizers, working materials, needs, etc.); general conditions.

In industrial production, besides the shortage of raw material (*i.e.*, barley for malt, beet for sugar, etc.) traffic difficulties, calling-up of men, expropriation of metals, shortage of auxiliary material, etc.

Rise in costs of production and in prices.

Effect of price increase on production. Here the account should deal with the common opinion that the War Administration alone was the cause of the decline in production.

2. *Effect of the War on Consumption*

Food conditions in the various districts. Account of the maximum of the official rations (insufficiency).

Illicit trading—shortage of fodder in the towns.

State of nutrition, state of health, decline in birthrate, mortality (children).

Food conditions in Vienna. Starvation districts, distressed districts.

State of nutrition of the army.

Austrian Industrial History and the War (see Plan II, *supra*, p. 99)

Plans for monographic studies of the more important industries, to be grouped in a single volume under the direction of the Editor-in-Charge, Dr. RICHARD RIEDL, Austrian Minister at Berlin, formerly Chief of Division of the Ministry of Commerce, and General Commissioner for War and Reconstruction. Prepared by a staff of specialists under the direction of Dr. Riedl, who will also contribute largely. The plan for research includes the special studies of industries below:

I. Brief Statement of the Position of the Industry before the War

The review of the prewar conditions in each separate industry will be treated as briefly as possible. Such a review must be made in order to show the extent in prewar times of the dependence on foreign imports as regards the supply of raw materials and the satisfaction of the demand for manufactures.

1. *Statistical Accounts of Number of Firms and Workpeople in the Industry, Size of the Industry and Characteristic Machinery and Plant, e.g., Number of Spindles and Looms, of Blast Furnaces, of Converters, of Open Hearth Furnaces, etc.*

As far as possible in addition to general figures show the distribution of the industries in the several districts or groups of districts, having regard to the subsequent division of the monarchy. The following are to be distinguished as within Austria:

- (a) The Sudetic Provinces.
- (b) The Carpathian Provinces.
- (c) The German Alpine Provinces.
- (d) The Coast Provinces and South Tyrol.
- (e) Carniola and South Styria, and Dalmatia.

Accounts can also be given in tabular form; the plan for such a table will be annexed to this scheme.

The authority to be consulted, so far as the data are to be given for the whole of the Austrian half of the Empire is:

Trade and Production Statistical Data collected by order of the Imperial Ministry of Commerce by the Imperial Austrian Museum of Commerce, Vienna, 1915.

2. *The Methods by which the Raw Material Requirements of Industry were Met before the War*

- (a) Home production of raw materials

Distribution among the principal areas within the Monarchy, again having regard to the several groups of districts above mentioned. The special importance of Hungary for the supply of raw materials for Austria.

- (b) The importance of foreign trade for the provision of the raw materials of industry

Figures of imports and exports.

How far was industry dependent on the supply of raw materials from foreign countries and whether in general or only with regard to certain qualities? By what routes, through what ports, and from what European markets was the country supplied with foreign raw materials?

How far was there any export of home-produced raw materials? Was this restricted to the export of certain qualities and by what routes, through what ports and to what countries did this export take place?

3. *Extent of Production so far as Statistical Data Exist*

Again divided, where possible, according to the above mentioned groups of districts.

4. *Market Conditions of Home Production and the Supply from Abroad of Similar Manufactures*

(a) Market for home production

Extent of export trade to foreign customs areas, according to foreign statistics. Division of this export trade between Austria and Hungary. (N. B. These statistics are not given according to the arrangement of the customs tariff but according to the more important groups of commodities. The classification of commodities which has been adopted in the "materials for an examination of the balance of trade," compiled by the Imperial Ministry of Commerce, Vienna, 1916, to serve as a model.)

The market conditions within the customs area of the Austro-Hungary Monarchy, especially as regards trade with Hungary and Bosnia; the importance of these countries as markets for Austrian industry as well as sources of supply for certain industrial manufactures.

(b) The importation of foreign manufactures

Extent of importation from foreign countries, based on statistics of foreign trade, the principal countries of origin. How far was the importation of foreign goods necessary for the satisfaction of home requirements? How far was it restricted to the supply of certain articles or standards? Relation of the import trade to home production division of the import trade between Austria and Hungary. (N. B. Here also follow the same classification according to the more important groups of commodities as in Section 1.)

II. Changes in Economic Conditions During the War

1. *Effect of the War on the Supply of Raw Materials of Industry*

(a) The effect of the Blockade, bringing out its steady increase.

(b) The effect of the import and export prohibitions made by the several states.

The effect of the Austrian import and export prohibitions.

The effect of the prohibitions made by foreign, allied or neutral states.

(c) The actual extent of the importation of foreign raw material.

Treaties of assistance with allied states, treaties of compensation with neutral states, the part played by smuggling and running of the blockade.

(d) The importance of the home supply of raw materials, especially the effect of the gradually increasing economic separation from Hungary on the supply of raw materials for Austrian industry.

(e) The course of prices of raw materials in connection with the condition of the Austrian currency.

2. *Effect of the War on Production*

(a) The diversion of industry to the supply of military requirements and its reaction on production.

In this connection will be described, in as detailed a manner as possible, the diversion of raw materials and labor to war industry, and its growth at the expense of the industries supplying civil requirements. In general three groups of industries may be distinguished in this connection:

Industries which, while remaining unchanged as regards the extent of production, have altered the direction of their production and now turn out products for military needs, e.g. the production of military cloth instead of production of materials for the civil population.

Industries which in consequence of the blockade were faced with a severe decline in the importation of raw materials and consequently suffered a severe reduction of their peace production, yet also shared in the diversion of production towards the supply of military requirements, e.g. the cotton industry.

Industries which, as war industries in the narrowest sense, underwent an extraordinary development. To this class belong the production of munitions and arms, aircraft, warships, automobiles and the like.

(b) Indirect restrictions of production, through the want of raw and subsidiary materials, especially coal, through hindrances to communication, etc.

(c) Use of substitutes for those raw materials which were not procurable.

3. *Effect of the War on Consumption and Sale*

(a) Military requirements and the methods by which they were met:

By the requisitioning of home products and stocks existing in the country.

By the importation of manufactured goods from abroad; the place of origin and the extent of this import trade.

(Again having regard to the part played in this respect by treaties of assistance with allied states, treaties of compensation with neutral states, and also smuggling and running of the blockade.)

(b) The requirements of the civil population.

Forcible retrenchment owing to the requirements of the army and the cutting off of foreign imports, state of distress caused thereby. How far did a share of the home production remain available for civil requirements? Importance of the existing trade stocks for the meeting of civil needs; foreign imports for civil requirements.

(Here also taking into consideration the treaties of assistance and compensation; smuggling and running of the blockade.)

(c) Development of export of manufactures during the war.

(d) Movement of prices of manufactures.

III. Economic War Measures

Maximum prices, expropriation decrees for military and civil purposes. Control through the introduction of "services" or the creation of special war organizations. Description of the forms of organization; sketch of the gradual development of the system of these measures, from the first beginnings to the finished structure, considered in relation to the contemporary position as regards military demands and increasing want.¹ The account will also include description of the opposition to the economic war measures among the people and in Parliament. *Mistakes and failures will be described without extenuation.* Description of the gradual increase in inefficiency of administration through the holding back of goods, owing to increasing want and the consequent extension of smuggling, illicit trade and violation of the law. The whole account must give a picture of the desperate straining of every nerve during the war until the gradual exhaustion. In conclusion will be given a description of the economic position of industry before the final break-up, in comparison with the survey given under A of its position before the war and an account of the prospects for the winter of 1918-19 if the war had continued. This to be dealt with, of course, in the briefest compass.

IV. Economic War Measures and the Development of Industrial Conditions after the Break-Up in New Austria

1. *Liquidation of the Imperial War Organizations, their Transfer to German Austria or their Replacement by New German-Austrian Organizations*
2. *Abandonment of the War Economic Measures*

(a) The temporary continuance and gradual abandonment of the war measures and organizations, in connection with the slackening and partial removal of the import and export prohibitions and with the cessation of the blockade.

(b) Development of foreign trade:

With relation to the West; gradual growth of the importation of raw materials and manufactured goods following on the cessation of the blockade.

In relation to the Succession States.

Immediately after the break-up, greatest amount of frontier obstruction, aggravated by the depreciation of the currency and the difficulties of communication; their reaction on supply of raw

¹ Eventually II and III may be combined in a single account.

materials from these hitherto open areas and on the sale of the Austrian industrial products in the Succession States.

Gradual improvement of this position by means of treaties, etc.

First as regards compensation. Reaction on industry of the system of compensation and of the control of foreign trade exercised by means of traffic control bureaus. Opposition to, and gradual abandonment of, the system; relief through the system of contingent treaties, their effect on industry.

(c) The importance of demobilization of commodities for the supply of raw materials of industry.

(d) The transition in industry from war work to peace production. Hindrances to this process resulting from the changes in social conditions, currency difficulties, want of coal and the unsatisfactory state of communication.

(e) The position of industry in New Austria in comparison with the prewar period, considered from the point of view dealt with under I.

Relation of production to internal needs, distinguishing between the following three cases:

Where production does not suffice for home requirements.

Where production is just sufficient to meet home requirements.

Where production yields a surplus above home requirements and is directed to export. In what measures is this the case, on the hypothesis of full production? Special attention is to be directed in this connection to the consequences of the break-up of the single economic area of the Monarchy, and particularly to the internal connection between the parts of industry remaining in German-Austria and the industry of the several Succession States. This concluding account forms the counterpart to the account given under I of the conditions in the prewar period.

History of Labor in Austria During the War (see Plan II, *supra*, p. 99)

Prepared under the direction of FERDINAND HANUSCH, formerly Secretary of State for Social Welfare, Director of the Chamber of Labor for Vienna and Lower Austria, etc., by competent authorities representing each branch of Labor.

I. Outline

1. Introduction, giving a brief résumé of the whole

2. (a) Legal regulation of labor conditions.

(b) Administrative measures (governmental assistance), etc.

3. Description of labor conditions in the various branches of industry

- (a) Iron and metal working trades (wood workers).
- (b) Textile workers.
- (c) Miners.
- (d) Petroleum workers.
- (e) Agricultural workers.
- (f) Railway servants.
- (g) Other workers (and employees?).

(Each of these industries to be worked up separately by a qualified expert.)

II. Method

1. The above to be worked up *for each group* in the following chronological order:

- (a) Immediately before the outbreak of war.
- (b) Immediate effect of the outbreak of war.
- (c) Consequence of the diversion of numerous trades to war industries.
- (d) Position in consequence of the long duration of the war.
- (e) Position in the summer of 1918.

2. The following points to be kept in mind *in each case*:

- (a) Number of workers employed.
- (b) Division into: men, women, young persons.
- (c) Skilled and unskilled; drawbacks in training in consequence of the war; necessity for training in new methods.
- (d) Nationality.
- (e) Labor conditions, especially wages, hours of work, night work.
- (f) Losses in man power:
 - Through recruiting.
 - Through death, wounds and sickness.
- (g) The influence of the war legislation and the state of war upon labor organization, particularly on the political and legal position of the worker; the labor press; strike movements; influence of the war on the personal outlook and political attitude of the workers. Position of the government with regard to trade unions.
- (h) Influence on labor of the want of raw material.
- (i) Health and food conditions, reduction in working power and inclination for work.
- (j) Clothing.
- (k) Consideration for health and physical safety of the worker in the trades; regulations for protection of the workers.
- (l) Use of prisoners of war (?).

The Coal Industry in the Austrian Empire (1914-1918) (see Plan II, *supra*, p. 99)

Prepared under the direction of EMIL FREIHERR VON HOMANN HERIMBERG, formerly Austrian Minister for Public Works, president of the Austrian Society of Engineers and Architects, member of the Economy Commission, President of *Iriag*, etc.

- I. General Account of the coal industry of Austria in the prewar period
- II. Production, imports and exports of coal in the years 1914 to 1918. Relations with Hungary and the German Empire¹
- III. Administrative measures for the speeding up of coal production
 1. General orders
 2. Requisitioning the mines by virtue of war emergency legislation
 3. Outlining schemes of production
 4. Securing the subsidiary materials necessary for the mining industry (pit-wood, iron, benzine, lubricating oil, etc.). Introduction of new blasting apparatus
 5. Restriction of Sunday rest, lengthening of the intervals between pay days
- IV. Labor Conditions in the coal mining industry
 1. Position of the workers, reduction in the number of workers owing to mobilization, measures for improvement in the position of the workers, bringing back of men from the camps and the front
 2. Militarization of the coal mining industry
 3. Productivity of labor
 4. Wage conditions in coal mining
 5. Provision of food for the workers engaged in coal mining
 6. Use of prisoners of war
- V. The demand for coal, with special consideration of the principal groups of consumers
- VI. Meeting of the demand for coal
 1. At home; requisitioning and apportioning of coal
 2. Abroad; conclusion of treaties for the delivery of coal
- VII. Organization of the distribution of coal
 1. General organizing measures:
 - (a) Appointment of a coal supply commission.

¹ Details to be worked out.

(b) Appointment of state functionaries as coal supply inspectors with the requisite staff for the supervision of coal distribution in accordance with the regulations.

(c) Appointment of a common Coal Committee for the control of the distribution of foreign coal between Austria and Hungary in conformity with the treaties.

2. Distribution of Coal

(a) Transition from free to controlled management of the coal industry, ensuring of coal delivery through preferential allocation of railway trucks.

(b) Group system.

(c) Quota-fixing system.

(d) Plans for provision of coal on the basis of coal balances.

3. Introduction of coal cards; local organization

VIII. Measures for economizing coal

IX. Provision of coal for the larger towns

X. Hindrances to the coal supply service through the disorganization of the railway traffic, (deficiency in the supply of wagons, obstructions to traffic, limitation of traffic, increased demand of coal for railway purposes)

XI. Regulation of coal prices

XII. Coal management in the occupied districts; exploitation of the coal mines in the coal districts of Dabrowa in Russian Poland

Problems of Conscription, Man-Power, etc. By Colonel KLOSE, late of the Austrian Army (see Plan I, *supra*, p. 98, *Military Economics*, Vol. 2)

This volume on the supply of personnel is a sample of the detailed plans for monographs on the economics of military control, prepared under the direction of Professor Wieser.

I. Effect on the War Economic Organization of National Service Laws which were in existence at the beginning of the War

1. Military Service Act and laws governing the Imperial and Royal Landsturm

As a result of these laws all fit men between the ages of 20 and 32, and later, those between the ages of 33 and 42 who had served in the army or in the Imperial or Royal Landwehr,—a considerable number of men of working years, some of the best workers in the country—were directly or indirectly withdrawn from industry. Altogether about three

million men were called to the colors at the time of mobilization, and about two million of these had been directly engaged in carrying on the economic life of the community.

During the war, further calling out of able men between the ages of 18 and 50 (extension of Landsturm duty in May, 1915).

About eight million men were called to the colors during the war, and of these about five to six million had been functioning in the economic life of the country.

2. Summary of Law relating to War Service. (The equivalent to the British D.O.R.A.)

Obligation for military service in the various branches.

All civilians, able to work, up to the age of 50, liable to personal service for war purposes behind the front line. (Exceptions and exemptions.)

Owners to furnish any kind of harnessed vehicle or animal capable of drawing men or goods (pack animal). (Extension of the law as regards the furnishing of horses and vehicles.)

The owners of automobiles, vessels and aeroplanes, etc., to hand them over together with all hands.

Free use of all streets, roads, bridges, ferries, etc., (even those privately owned).

Railways, railway telegraphs, private telegraph and telephone constructions taken over for military purposes to an unlimited extent.

Industrial undertakings being used for war purposes placed under the War Services Act, the owner being obliged to continue it or hand it over with all personnel for the use of the state. (Very important.)

All persons liable to service under the act, who are in the service of the requisitioned means of transport, or in an industry or industrial undertaking, obliged to remain in that service. (Binding of male workers to the factory; very important.)

And countless other obligations, such as the furnishing of real property, i.e. buildings, land, etc.; food, fodder, and all other kinds of materials and articles needed for war purposes.

Details of requisitioning of all services provided for in the War Service Act; principles; relative burden in the various parts of the Monarchy; relative amount of different kinds of war supplies furnished; Statistical abstract; effect on war economic organization.

II. Counter Measures of the Military Administration (War Office and both Ministries of Defense), to lessen the adverse economic effects of this action where necessary, in order that the monarchy might prosecute the war as long as possible.

1. *Exemptions*

(a) *Peace time exemptions from joining up for active service* (Landsturm)

Principles on which these exemptions were granted.

Classifications.

Number of exempted at the beginning of the war (very small because we only reckoned with a war lasting three or four months).

(b) *Exemptions during the war*, for pursuing the economic policy of the war.

Principles underlying these.

Statistical abstract of the most important groups:

In industry: e.g., metals, leather, textiles, etc., etc.

In agriculture: owners, workers.

Particular times, e.g., at the end of every war year, or at other times, which serve best for the drawing of general conclusions.

(Maximum number, about 1 million.)

2. *System of Utilization of skilled men*

Decrease of male workers in factories and mines by about one-half or more, owing to their joining the colors at the time of mobilization, resultant decrease in the efficiency of industry.

Dawning realization of the probable longer continuance of the war.

As the war progressed, and the necessity of producing all kinds of war material in increasing quantities grew ever greater, more and more private industries were taken over; it was necessary to attain a prewar standard of efficiency in all those industries necessary for the prosecution of the war; thus arose the demand, growing ever more clamorous, for an increase of efficiency in all marked industries.

To this end:

Recall of all skilled men of certain categories who were with the colors. Enumeration of these categories, inclusive of all miners, skilled metal workers, etc.

Retainment as a reserve force of all sick or wounded skilled men who had been withdrawn from the army into the back areas.

Retainment in their cadres of skilled men drafted to reserves until called for for special needs; this because of the continuous calling up for the Landsturm during the war.

Preparation of cadres of workmen and miners in the back areas in order to have bodies of skilled men of the different categories, particularly miners, available for war purposes; these were supplied to the various industries serving war purposes.

Thus we were enabled to ration labor-power. Division of workers partly into those industries in which they had been working before the war, e.g. miners into coal mining, or into other industries, according to

the needs of the particular time; at one time the automobile industry, at another the aeroplane industry, etc.

Many unemployed were taken over from textile factories to munitions industries (from Bohemia with the assistance of the Central Employment Office, Prague).

From this followed the increasing neglect (with reference to personnel) of those industries which did not contribute to the military, civil or general economic needs of the war. Enumeration of these.

Organization of industrial units or companies on a military basis, e.g. munition-workers' units (or companies), coal-mining units, builders' units (for the reconstruction of devastated areas, the building of factories), units of railway employes, etc. In this way the Northwest Bohemian and the Falkenauer coal district was provided with about 80,000 workmen.

Placing unskilled workers in industry and their apprenticeship to a profession or trade.

Placing women workers in industry.

Engagement on contract, under the conditions of the War Service Acts, of about 25,000 Russian Polish and about 10,000 Italian workers.

Altogether, by means of workers' and miners' registers, about two million or more workers were allocated to different work.

At the end of the war there were engaged in war service:

In Austria: 2,500,000 males, 500,000 women workers.

In Hungary: 1,000,000 males, 250,000 women workers.

III. Extension of War Services

- I. How Industries working for military purposes (war industries) and mines were successively brought under the scope of the War Service Acts

Object: To secure the continuance of industries for the production of war material, and more especially to tie the entire personnel (officials, male and female workers) to the industry. Appointment of a military supervision with many different tasks. Protection of military interests, to see that all measures were carried out for the upkeep of the industry as such, for the maintenance of order in the industry, and for the increase of efficiency. The connecting link between the military administration and the industry.

2. Other Military Measures

Even if the personnel of the industries under the War Service Act were subject to military discipline and martial law, yet on the other hand the increasing difficulty of keeping order in factories made necessary measures for applying the "militarization of industry" in case of necessity. The necessity arose because of the opposition on the part of the workers to military discipline and martial law, as set forth in the War

Service Act. The militarization of an industry consisted in the calling up of the workers in that industry for active military service, in the formation of military divisions out of these exempted people, as well as those liable to service: workmen under command just like soldiers in their industry. These military divisions were then placed under strict military control.

This militarization also furnished the strongest measures against strikes.

The preparations for such militarization extended also to the railways, e.g. the Galician Railways.

Concrete applications in the case of many plants; for instance in practically all mines; in the biggest war factories, as the Pilsen Skoda factory, the Steyr Armament factory, etc.

3. Social measures

Social welfare measures used much more than military coercion, to produce the proper *morale*.

Thus: setting up of welfare institutions.

First of all an endeavor was made to arrange model conditions in all militarized establishments. Constant influencing towards this end of owners and those interested.

Continual care to obtain as good and sufficient food as possible for the workers, first by private efforts, then in conjunction with the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Food. State distribution of food supplies, frequent supplementary supplies from the War Office. Demands upon industries to better their own food supply. Establishment of model communal kitchens.

Accommodation for a large number of the workers allotted to a factory was largely increased. The number in the Skoda, Steyr, Krupp factories, etc., was more than ten times as great as in peace time. Skoda had 40,000 workmen, hence lack of sufficient accommodation, erection of barracks, allotment of builders to these districts, etc.

Regulation of wages also of great importance. Fixation of minimum wages for conscripts. Increases in wages from time to time in the military establishments according to the kind of work done and its efficiency, and according to general living conditions. Influence of these measures on private industry, where wage regulations of a similar kind took place.

Creation of the system of foremen, "factory committees" (shop stewards).

Creation of a Committee of Complaints, first of all experimentally, on the basis of an agreement between employers and employed, then a national Committee of Complaints under military supervision. Method

of organization, structure, functions, judgments. Austria-Hungary; central direction; supervision in both the Ministries of Defense. Objects: decision of all questions and conflicts between employers and employed by judicial methods.

4. Passing of the Workers' Obligation Act

Objects:

(a) To put the Complaint Committee on a legal footing.

(b) State inclusion of women in the general obligation to undertake any work serving some military, war, or general economic purpose of which they are capable.

Thus came about a certain extension of the War Service Act, with regard to personnel. The law was not ratified by the Parliaments.

5. Amalgamation of factories

The necessity for this arose from the coal shortage, from the shortage of raw materials and of man power. (Report Div. 10/KW and Div. 10.)

6. Support for Agriculture

The giving of leave to agricultural workers in the Hinterland of the Army. Principles, duration, numbers.

Provision of organized military divisions of work,—harvest companies, for the most important agricultural tasks, harvest, spring and autumn sowing, etc. Principles, duration, numbers.

Treatment of blacksmiths, cartwrights, coopers.

Illustration of the amount of the support by reckoning in days of work.

The Military Exploitation of Serbia, Montenegro and Albania by Austria, 1915-1918, by General HUGO KERCHNAWE, Chief of the Staff of the Austrian Army in Serbia (see Plan I, *supra*, p. 98, *Military Economics*, Vol. 4)

This volume on the use of occupied territories is a sample of the detailed plans for monographs on the economics of military control, prepared under the direction of Professor Wieser.

1. Serbia

1. The Central Powers' need of the Occupied Territories for the conduct of the war. Conditions necessary for the exploitation of these areas.

2. Short survey of similar Austrian military administrations in former times.

3. Setting-up of the Austro-Hungarian military administrative authorities in Poland, Serbia and Montenegro. The description of these limited to the date of the setting-up of these commands and to a mention of the forms out of which they originated, making clear the chief differences. Emphasis on these differences.

4. Conditions required for the administration and for the economic exploitation of Serbia (size, population, mineral wealth, geographical formation and structure, cultivation, means of communication. This section should include at least one map of the area, but if possible there should be several sketch maps of crops cultivated, mineral wealth, and other such).

5. Establishment of the military administration at the end of 1915. Economic agreements with Germany and Bulgaria.

6. Fiasco of the first military administration in Serbia. Its main causes: political considerations in selection of officials, insufficient knowledge of the country, especially of its economic possibilities, seeming aimlessness as typified by the lack of a definite objective, and lack of knowledge on the part of the administration as to what they wanted; too much attention to outside influences.

Changes in July, 1916. Reorganization.

7. The new Serbian military administration. How the economic exploitation of the country was carried out and its progress, the significance of it for the continuation of the war by the Central Powers, especially Austria-Hungary.

(a) Administrative machinery; division of the country.

(b) Statistical information; organization of the Statistical Office, the most important statistics. (Population, amount of live stock, yield of the land, etc.,—partly in tables.)

(c) Military organization. Safety. Short mention of the military forces available for this purpose and their organization. Comparison of the force with the force in Serbia in time of peace.

(d) Means of communication. Existing means. (Adverse effect on the possibility of exploiting the country owing to the small number and bad conditions of the means of transport.) New constructions, schemes.

(e) Agriculture, including harvesting and export. Organization for the improvement of agriculture; organization for the supply of agricultural products and by-products. Maps.

(f) Forestry. Government control of forestry. Exploitation of forests including by-products, saw-mills, forest railways. Tables.

(g) Mining. Its condition; obstacles preventing full utilization of many valuable resources. Directorate of mines. Output and export of mining products. Tables.

(h) Trade and its obstacles. Establishment of a central authority for the distribution of goods. Revival of trade prospects.

(i) Sanitation and individual welfare. Hygienic condition of the country at the time of the occupation. Remedies. Organization of sanitary arrangements. Welfare institutions. Results. Tables.

(j) Schools. Condition at the time of the occupation. Government plans and the possibilities of their execution. Actual achievements.

(k) Justice. Martial law and criminal law. Civil justice. Results.

(l) Finance. Financial levies, taxes and duties, monopolies, condition of finances. Tables.

8. Events in Serbia during the Occupation. Effect of these events on the neighboring war areas and on the administration. The evacuation.

9. Retrospect. (Summary.)

Appendix? More statistical tables; maps.

II. Montenegro

III. Albania

These countries will be treated in the same way, except that at the most not over one-third of the room available for the treatment of Serbia will be available for Montenegro, and about one-half for Albania.

PART III—EXAMPLES OF DETAILED PLANS OF THE HUNGARIAN SERIES

The Economic History of Hungary: A General Summary, by Dr. GUSTAV GRATZ
(see Plan III, *supra*, p. 99)

I. Altered Economic War-Time Conditions

A. Curtailment of production

(a) Through impossibility of finding a ready market (loss of foreign markets and markets for luxury articles)

(b) Through lack of raw materials (blockade, one-sided use of raw material)

(c) Through lessening of man-power

(d) Through shifting in the use of capital (moratoriums, one-sided use of capital). Therefore, stagnation and tendency to panic during the first weeks

B. Creation of new production facilities

(a) Through increased needs of the army

(b) Through replacement of a part of the disappearing foreign goods by domestic manufactures; substitutes

(c) Through a fictitious money surplus, resulting in regrouping of industry to war industry and fictitious wealth

C. Transformation of currency

(a) Growing deficit and provision for it through—

Internal loans

Pending debts

Foreign credits

(b) Increasing recourse to the note-press

2. Gradual Exhaustion

(a) Growing lack of raw materials until it is impossible to meet the demand

(b) Increasing shortage in labor

(c) Growing exhaustion of the soil

(d) Reaction of irrational finance economics

(e) Actual consumption of capital (decrease of the public wealth)

(f) High Prices as a symptom and consequence of exhaustion

Nature of high prices (on one side decreasing supply with increasing demand, on the other side depreciation of money)

Social fluctuations in agricultural production, working-class and middle-class

The "vicious circle"

3. Attempts to prevent or delay complete exhaustion

(a) Exploitation of occupied territories; reaction on Hungary

(b) Utilization of prisoners of war

(c) The Hazay enterprise

(d) Supply through state, central boards of control, maximum prices and their reaction on the production

(e) Social concessions

4. Exhaustion

(a) In foodstuffs—German help

(b) In raw materials (coal, metals)—German help

(c) In war materials—German help

(d) In labor forces

(e) In capital—German help

(f) The social tension as a product of exhaustion

Hungarian Industry during the War, by JOSEPH SZTERÉNYI, formerly Minister of Commerce, with the cooperation of experts (see Plan III, *supra*, p. 99)

PART I—General Account of the Industrial Conditions during the War

Sect. I—Hungarian Industry at Outbreak of War

Geographical, historical and economic surveys based upon the data of 1913.

Industrial population. An examination of the various branches of industry (number, power supply, capacity, number of workers, wages paid, output). Position of small industries, their relation to the large industries and importance as a factor in production. Wages at the outbreak of war (end of June, 1914).

Sect. II—Perplexity and Confusion Produced by the Suddenness of Declaration of War

Immediate effect of the war on individual branches of industry (sudden activity of iron, machinery and textile works, stoppage of building activity, etc.).

Effect upon industrial specialization.

Restriction of consumption among the civilian population and difficulty in supplying civilian demand for manufactured articles. Adaptation of industry to war purposes. Equipment of works for the production of articles for army requirements. Establishment of new industrial undertakings (with private capital, with loans from the army authorities, with financial support subject to the guarantee of large deliveries, and purely military undertakings).

Differing industrial policy of the army authorities in Austria and Hungary.

Military control of works. Its effect upon production and labor conditions.

Effect upon production of calling up men for the army. Organization of exemption from military service to enable industrial production to continue. Concomitant phenomena.

Ensuring the labor supply (exemption from military service, personal war work, military commandeering, employment of interned persons and prisoners of war).

Obligation of workers to remain in their employment. Industrial consequences of this (complaints, commissions, coal-industry relief measures, etc.).

Enlistment of prisoners of war in industrial production. (Number of prisoners of war employed in industry, conditions of labor, cost, labor output, industrial prisoners of war camps.)

Effect of the war on industrial output. (Raw materials, transport, coal crisis, exchange crisis, labor crisis, etc.)

Relations between consumption and production.

Industrial effects of official price control and rationing of goods.

Sect. III—Legislative and Governmental Measures

General nature of the aim of these measures (efforts to control trade and to influence output. State supervision of industry).

Specific government measures and their effect.

Creation of Central Offices and restriction of trade.

Ordinances for control of production (e.g. for restriction of beet cultivation and spirit production, for control of milling output, etc.).

Measures affecting workers and their influence on production (prohibition of strikes and lockouts, restriction of migration, militarization of individual undertakings, complaints, commissions, etc.).

Price control.

Creation of compulsory industrial unions and its consequences.

Sect. IV—Supply of Raw Material and Semi-Manufactures

Sudden depletion of stocks. Rapid rise or fall of consumption in individual branches of industry.

Consumption of material for war purposes.

Regulation of coal mining and coal distribution.

Government measures to ensure supply of raw materials (e.g. requisition of metal articles in private households, sequestration of waste materials, etc.).

Industrial substitute materials (substitution of textile materials by paper, artificial silk, etc.).

Quantity and classification of requisitioned material.

Sect. V—Effect of Labor and Wage Conditions on Production

Wage conditions (compared with the position at the outbreak of war).

Relation of wages to volume of production and to prices.

Qualitative and quantitative alterations in labor efficiency.

Relation of wages to cost of general necessities.

Changes in the standard of living of the workers.

Changes affecting working hours, the division of labor and the wage system.

Alterations in the distribution of labor in respect of sex and age, and their effect upon production.

Labor exchanges, military organization of distribution of labor.

Effect of health conditions among the workers upon production.

Effects of the war on training of apprentices and workers.

Strikes during the war. Method of putting an end to them.

Sect. VI—Industrial Situation at the End of the War

Comparison of 1913 data with those of the end of the war relating to different branches of industry.

The ruin of industrial plants. Difficulty of their renewal.

Extent and effect of militarization in individual branches of industry.

Hungary's share in supplies for the army.

War earnings of industries and concentration of capital.

PART II—Industrial Monographs

Situation, conditions of working and production, and economic results during the war in—

(a) The iron and metal trade

(b) The machinery, electricity and transport material industries

(c) The timber trade

(d) The textile trade (cotton, wool, linen and hemp)

(e) The leather trade

(f) The clothing trade (textile and leather articles)

(g) The paper and printing trades, etc.

(h) The stone, clay, cement and glass trades

(i) The provision trades (the milling, sugar, spirit, beer and preserved food industries, etc.)

(j) The chemical industry (oil and fats, petroleum, etc.)

Hungarian Agriculture During the War, as planned by the late JULIUS RUBINEK, formerly Minister of Agriculture for Hungary¹ (see Plan III, *supra*, p. 99)

Sect. I—Hungarian Agriculture on the Outbreak of War

The collaborators in this section are Dr. ALOIS SZABÓKY, Director of the National Statistical Office; Dr. SÁVOLY, member of the Meteorological Institute; KARL MAYER, Ministerialrat, Director of the Social-Political Section of the Ministry of Agriculture; and Baron FRIEDRICH KORÁNYI, formerly Minister of Finance, late Managing Director of the National Central Credit Cooperative Society, as expert in questions relating to agricultural credits and cooperative societies.

1. Position of Hungarian Agriculture on the Outbreak of War

Geographical and climatic conditions. Division of the arable area according to the different categories of cultivation. Classification of landed properties according to various categories—large properties, medium properties and small holdings. The yield of cereals. Cattle raising and number of live stock. Fruit and vegetable farming. Industrial and commercial plant cultivation.

2. Position of the Agricultural Population of Hungary on the Outbreak of War

Number and distribution of the agricultural population. Independent workers and employes. Movement of population and the system of equal inheritance. Ownership conditions and social situation of the different classes of proprietors. Productivity and living conditions. Wages and conditions of agricultural domestics and agricultural laborers. Legislative measures for protection of agricultural laborers. Agricultural instruction and intellectual conditions. Credit conditions and cooperative societies.

3. External Trade and Tariff Policy

Cereals and flour. Legumes and oil seeds. Cattle. Industrial war materials. Animal products. Fruit, vegetables and other plants. Wine, beer and products of agricultural manufacture.

Sect. II—Measures of the Legislature, Government and Municipalities for Control of Agricultural Production and Restriction of Free Trade

The collaborators in this section are: Dr. EMIL MUTSCHENBACHER, Secretary of the National Agricultural Association; BÉLA TERFFY, formerly Departmental Secretary to the Ministry of Food; and Dr. THEODOR GUTHY, formerly Departmental Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

¹ Dr. Rubinek, who had already begun work on this volume, died suddenly a short time ago. His successor will be free to recast the details of the volume, but the subject matter will remain substantially as indicated.

1. Mobilization. Diminution of labor power. Reduction in supply of draught animals.
2. Requisitioning.
3. Creation of War Central Offices. Suspension of grain duties.
4. Effects of the moratorium on agriculture.
5. Restriction of traffic in real property. Control of rents.
6. Control of wages.
7. Release from military service. Women laborers. Labor of prisoners of war.

Sect. III—Economic and Social Effects upon Agriculture of the State of War and of the Restrictive Measures Described in the Second Section

The collaborators in this section are: Dr. BÉLA REICHENBACH, Professor of the Theory of Industrial Management at the University of Political Economy, Budapest; and BARNA BUDAY, General Secretary of the National Agricultural Association.

1. Exhaustion of the soil. Shortage of artificial manures. Inadequate cultivation.
2. Decline in production. Increase of fallow land.
3. Increase in stock of cattle and sheep. Decrease in stock of horses and pigs.
4. Increase in land values and income from land, and in the price of agricultural products.
5. Increased cost of implements and labor. Shortage of labor, coal, petrol and other necessities. Effects of this shortage.
6. Rapid enrichment of farmers. Effect of this upon the traffic in landed property and on the public morale.
7. Development of unfair competition: Abuses, smuggling and concealment of goods, profiteering, the use of wheat and rye as fodder.
8. Social evils. The question of public employes. Aggravation of conditions of owners of capital and workers.

Sect. IV—Effects of the State of War and of the Restrictive Measures Described in the Second Section upon the Individual Classes of Landowners, as also upon the Agricultural Domestics and Laborers.

The collaborators in this section are: BARNA BUDAY, General Secretary of the National Agricultural Association; Dr. BÉLA REICHENBACH, Professor of the Theory of Industrial Management at the University of Political Economy, Budapest; KARL MAYER, Ministerialrat, Director of the Social-Political Section of the Ministry of Agriculture.

1. Large properties, medium properties, small holdings.
2. Large and small tenant farmers.
3. Increase of wages for domestics and laborers. Decrease of desire for work. Land reform schemes. Schemes for introduction of legis-

lation and ordinances for protection of laborers. Disturbing effects of the war from a national, moral and intellectual point of view.

Outline of the History of Hungary's Finances During the War, by JOHANN TELESKY formerly Minister of Finance (see Plan III, *supra*, p. 99)

I. Introduction

Financial situation of Hungary on declaration of war. Position as shown by final accounts for year 1913-14 and provisional supplementary estimate for 1914-15.

Short account of taxation system (including the various kinds of public imposts).

Position of state debt and its different categories. State undertakings.

Financial relations with Austria, Croatia and Slavonia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

II. Effects of the War on the Growth of State Expenditure: Direct War Expenditure

Maintenance of dependents of men called up.

Maintenance of war invalids, widows and orphans.

Salaries of public employes.

Growth of expenditure of state undertakings.

Other expenditure.

III. Effects of the War on State Revenue

Revenue from taxation and other public imposts.

IV. Loans and Loan Organization During the War

Requisition of Austro-Hungarian Bank.

War loans.

Issue of Treasury bonds.

Mark loans in Germany.

Other foreign loans.

Aid to Turkey and Bulgaria.

Service of the bans.

V. Taxation Policy During the War

Principal provisions of taxation legislation passed during the war.

Difficulties of the taxation authorities.

Financial results of the new taxation laws.

VI. Influence of the War on the Money Market

Effects of the declaration of war.

Enactment of a moratorium and prohibition of payments.

Establishment of War Loan Office and War Credit Institution.

Modification and discontinuance of Moratorium.
 Position of investments in financial institutions.
 Exchange Central Office.

VII. A Short Summary of the Principal Features of State Finance During the War (So far as the accounts have been finally made up) and critical remarks

The Effects of the War upon the Hungarian Government and People, by Count
 ALBERT APPONYI (see Plan III, *supra*, p. 99)

I. Summary before the War

- I. Outlines of Hungarian history to show the making of the Hungarian nation as a western Christian nation (including references to the period of the Reformation, religious struggles, and the dawn of religious liberty).

(a) The evolution of the Hungarian constitution, its characteristic features. The great reform of 1848.

(b) The catastrophe in 1849, Austrian absolutism; the Compromise of 1867. The government machinery, constitutional changes. The chief features of economic and moral evolution; parties and currents of opinion in the era of the Compromise; the nationality problem and socialism.

(All these questions will be dealt with in order to pave the way to a clear understanding of the present state of the country, which can not be obtained without some insight into the past evolution of Hungary.)

II. The War

Attitude of the Hungarian Government. Modification in the government machinery.

Mentality of the Hungarian people and of the different races during the war.

III. Hungary after the War

The collapse; The two revolutions; The restoration of a national government; provisional constitutional arrangements; new parties; survival of old traditions; characteristic features of the new post-war mentality, as compared to former currents of opinion; chances of the future.

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

In the report which the Director of the Division of International Law had the honor to submit in 1921, he explained "in detail the measures which the Division had taken in anticipation of a Third Hague Peace Conference, or of a similar nature, and, by making its results available, to facilitate the proceedings of that long expected conference." He called attention to the first resolution of the Advisory Committee of Jurists assembled at The Hague in the summer of 1920, recommending "that a new conference of the nations in continuation of the first two conferences at The Hague be held as soon as practicable," and to the repudiation of that recommendation by the Assembly of the League of Nations meeting in Geneva in the months of November and December, 1920. He concluded, however, that "wiser counsels are sure to prevail," and he ventured the prophecy that "the world will meet again in conference at The Hague or elsewhere." He is happy to report that wiser counsels have prevailed, and that leading nations of the world have met in conference at Washington, to confer and to advance the cause of international justice, upon which and upon which alone peace is possible and desirable.

In this Conference, called for the limitation of armament and to consider Pacific questions, its members used as a text on armament the English edition of the *Proceedings of the Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907*, published by the Division of International Law, and in the matter of Pacific questions the textbook of the Conference was MacMurray's *Treaties and Agreements with and concerning China, 1894-1919*, likewise published by the Division of International Law. Nor is this all. The President of the Endowment was Delegate Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Conference; and the Director of the Division of International Law, Legal Adviser to the American Commission. The headquarters of the Endowment at Washington, the Secretary's Office, its personnel and the Division of International Law were tendered to the Secretary of State of the United States. The tender was accepted, and until the close of the Conference the branches of the Endowment in Washington acted under the instructions of the Secretary of State.

The rational process of international intercourse has begun; the world is returning to "normalcy."

The meeting of the Conference of Washington to consider the limitation of armament and Pacific and Far Eastern questions was more important than the

results achieved, though these were of capital importance. The peace of justice we all desire; the will to this peace is the important thing, and the way to it is the international conference in which nations are represented by their chosen delegates acting under instructions, on a plane of equality, reaching results by unanimous agreements.

Conference on the Limitation of Armament

On August 11, 1921, Secretary of State Hughes conveyed a formal invitation of President Harding to the governments of the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan to participate in a Conference on the Limitation of Armament. The reason for the invitation is thus stated in the invitation itself:

Productive labor is staggering under an economic burden too heavy to be borne unless the present vast public expenditures are greatly reduced. It is idle to look for stability, or the assurance of social justice, or the security of peace, while wasteful and unproductive outlays deprive effort of its just reward and defeat the reasonable expectation of progress. The enormous disbursements in the rivalries of armaments manifestly constitute the greater part of the encumbrance upon enterprise and national prosperity; and avoidable or extravagant expense of this nature is not only without economic justification but is a constant menace to the peace of the world rather than an assurance of its preservation. Yet there would seem to be no ground to expect the halting of these increasing outlays unless the Powers most largely concerned find a satisfactory basis for an agreement to effect their limitation. The time is believed to be opportune for these Powers to approach this subject directly and in conference; and while, in the discussion of limitation of armament, the question of naval armament may naturally have first place, it has been thought best not to exclude questions pertaining to other armament to the end that all practicable measures of relief may have appropriate consideration. It may also be found advisable to formulate proposals by which in the interest of humanity the use of new agencies of warfare may be suitably controlled.

The British Empire, France, Italy and Japan accepted the invitation. The Conference on the Limitation of Armament therefore was to consist of these four Powers and the United States of America. It was to be held in Washington on the 11th day of November, 1921.

It was felt that advantage should be taken of this conference to discuss Pacific and Far Eastern questions, inasmuch as with the elimination of Germany as the destroyer of the world's peace the storm center had apparently shifted to the Pacific Ocean. These questions, called Pacific and Far Eastern questions, needed to be discussed, inasmuch as it was questionable whether armament should be reduced if unsettled questions in the Pacific and the Far East should furnish a pretext for the use of that armament. Each series of questions was separate and distinct, but an agreement upon each was necessary to an agreement upon one or the other. Therefore, at the same time, Secretary of State Hughes transmitted an invitation to China to take part in a conference with the five Powers whose



THE CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT IN PLENARY SESSION AT WASHINGTON



AMERICAN DELEGATES TO THE CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT
AT WASHINGTON

armament was to be reduced. The reasons for this conference were thus stated in the President's invitation:

It is quite clear that there can be no final assurance of the peace of the world in the absence of the desire for peace, and the prospect of reduced armaments is not a hopeful one unless this desire finds expression in a practical effort to remove causes of misunderstanding and to seek ground for agreement as to principles and their application. It is the earnest wish of this Government that, through an interchange of views with the facilities afforded by a conference, it may be possible to find a solution of Pacific and Far Eastern problems, of unquestioned importance at this time; that is, such common understandings with respect to matters which have been and are of international concern as may serve to promote enduring friendship among our peoples.

China accepted this invitation to associate itself with the five Powers in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions.

It became evident that other Powers were interested in this group of questions, and that they could not be satisfactorily discussed, much less settled, in their absence. Therefore, with the consent of the five larger Powers and China, Secretary of State Hughes transmitted, on October 4, 1921, the formal invitation of the President to the governments of Belgium, The Netherlands and Portugal to participate in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions in connection with the Conference on the Limitation of Armament. Belgium, The Netherlands and Portugal accepted the invitation.

This conference was likewise to be held on November 11, 1921, exactly three years to a day since the government of a chastened Germany signed an armistice granted it at the request of a new government representing the people of that distracted country.

There was one conference, the technical name of which was "Conference on the Limitation of Armament." It consisted of two divisions. The first, devoted to the limitation of armament, was composed of representatives of the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan; the second, devoted to Pacific and Far Eastern questions, was composed of representatives of the United States of America, the British Empire, Belgium, China, France, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands and Portugal. It may be said that there was a third division, devoted to the settlement of the Shantung question, composed of representatives of China and Japan. Each division succeeded in its task; the Conference was therefore a success.

TREATIES, AGREEMENTS AND RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

Of these the most striking is the five Power pact, limiting the capital ships, expressed in tonnage, which each of the five Powers shall possess as long as the treaty remains in force. The tonnage of capital ships to be retained is:

By the United States of America	525,850
By the British Empire	558,950
By France	221,170
By Italy	182,800
By Japan	301,320
Total	<u>1,790,090</u>

In the case of ships to be built hereafter, a capital ship is defined as "a vessel of war, not an aircraft carrier, whose displacement exceeds 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement, or which carries a gun with a calibre exceeding 8 inches (203 millimetres)." It is also provided in the treaty that "No capital ship of any of the Contracting Powers shall carry a gun with a calibre in excess of 16 inches (406 millimetres)" (Article VI).

It was foreseen that ships now fit for service would deteriorate during the life of the treaty. This contingency is provided for in Article IV, which is its own best summary:

The total capital ship replacement tonnage of each of the Contracting Powers shall not exceed in standard displacement, for the United States 525,000 tons (533,400 metric tons); for the British Empire 525,000 tons (533,400 metric tons); for France 175,000 tons (177,800 metric tons); for Italy 175,000 tons (177,800 metric tons); for Japan 315,000 tons (320,040 metric tons).

These provisions mean the abandonment of competition in the building of capital ships which would prove a serious drag upon the resources of the five countries, and which, if continued, would threaten some of them with bankruptcy. This means the scrapping, to use the language of the treaty, of ships and tonnage as follows:

	<i>No. of Ships</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>
United States of America	30	820,540
British Empire	24 ^a	605,975
France . . . . .	..^b	.....
Italy . . . . .	..^b	.....
Japan	17 ^c	435,328
	71	1,861,843

^a This figure includes 4 Hoods not laid down. Four more ships are to be scrapped on completion of two new ships of 35,000 tons each.

^b As France and Italy did not possess their quotas of tonnage, no scrapping is required of them by the treaty.

^c And abandonment of program of 8 ships not laid down.

The destruction at one and the same time of this number of ships and of this amount of tonnage would be held in war time as the greatest naval victory of all history.

In like manner it was agreed that aircraft carriers should be limited, and, according to Article VII, the total tonnage for aircraft of each of the five Powers, "shall not exceed in standard displacement, for the United States 135,000 tons (137,160 metric tons); for the British Empire 135,000 tons (137,160 metric tons); for France 60,000 tons (60,960 metric tons); for Italy 60,000 tons (60,960 metric tons); for Japan 81,000 tons (82,296 metric tons)."

An aircraft carrier is defined by the treaty as "a vessel of war with a displacement in excess of 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement designed for the specific and exclusive purpose of carrying aircraft," and it is provided in Article X of the treaty that "No aircraft carrier of any of the Contracting Powers shall carry a gun with a calibre in excess of 8 inches (203 millimetres)."

These limitations upon the possession and construction of capital ships and aircraft carriers was made effective by provisions of the treaty by which the Contracting Powers engage not only not to build ships in excess of their quotas, but not to have them built in any foreign countries nor to purchase them from foreign countries. It is also provided that the vessels to be scrapped shall not be transferred in any way to any foreign Power for use as a war vessel. And it is still further provided that the ships to be scrapped by the treaty shall not be reconverted into vessels of war, for the term "scrapping," as used in the treaty, does not necessarily mean total destruction, but such modification in the vessel as to render it unfit as a vessel of war.

Vessels other than capital ships and aircraft carriers are not covered by the agreement. They may therefore be built, but there is a limitation upon warcraft smaller than capital ships, and which experts consider more effective weapons. For example, Article XI provides that "No vessel of war exceeding 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement, other than a capital ship or aircraft carrier, shall be acquired by, or constructed by, for, or within the jurisdiction of, any of the Contracting Powers." This is a limitation of no mean value upon the size. There is also a limitation upon the guns which such vessels shall carry; thus, the same article provides that "No vessel of war of any of the Contracting Powers, hereafter laid down, other than a capital ship, shall carry a gun with a calibre in excess of 8 inches (203 millimetres)."

The men who made this treaty were men of the world. They entered into the limitation of armament open-eyed and with full knowledge of the facts and conditions of international life with which their respective countries were confronted. They thought that they might safely agree to restrict their armament without prejudice to national defense under existing conditions, provided those conditions should continue to exist. They therefore provided that the conditions in the Pacific, which, as stated, is at present the new storm center, should remain as they were at the date of the treaty. And that there might be no doubt as to those conditions, they thus defined them in Article XIX, without which the limitation of armament would not have been accepted:

The United States, the British Empire and Japan agree that the status quo at the time of the signing of the present Treaty, with regard to fortifications and naval bases, shall be maintained in their respective territories and possessions specified hereunder:

(1) The insular possessions which the United States now holds or may hereafter acquire in the Pacific Ocean, except (a) those adjacent to the coast of the United States, Alaska and the Panama Canal Zone, not including the Aleutian Islands, and (b) the Hawaiian Islands;

(2) Hongkong and the insular possessions which the British Empire now holds or may hereafter acquire in the Pacific Ocean, east of the meridian of 110° east longitude, except (a) those adjacent to the coast of Canada, (b) the Commonwealth of Australia and its Territories, and (c) New Zealand;

(3) The following insular territories and possessions of Japan in the Pacific Ocean, to wit: the Kurile Islands, the Bonin Islands, Amami-Oshima, the Loochoo Islands, Formosa and the Pescadores, and any insular territories or possessions in the Pacific Ocean which Japan may hereafter acquire.

The maintenance of the status quo under the foregoing provisions implies that no new fortifications or naval bases shall be established in the territories and possessions specified, that no measures shall be taken to increase the existing naval facilities for the repair and maintenance of naval forces, and that no increase shall be made in the coast defences of the territories and possessions above specified. This restriction, however, does not preclude such repair and replacement of worn-out weapons and equipment as is customary in naval and military establishments in time of peace.

The negotiators therefore provided against a change which might affect their agreement. Thus it is stated in Article XXI that the nations should meet in conference to reconsider the provisions of the treaty and its amendment by mutual agreement if, in the opinion of any Power, there has been such a change of circumstances during the life of the treaty as to threaten its national security. And, recognizing that technical and scientific developments might change the situation, it is provided in the same article that the Powers shall meet within eight years after the coming into force of the treaty, to consider what changes, if any, in the treaty may be made necessary by such developments.

It was foreseen that one or other of the Contracting Powers might unfortunately be at war. The negotiators therefore wisely provided that the Power at war should be released from the obligations of the treaty other than the requirements not to reconvert a scrapped vessel into a vessel of war (Article XIII), or to acquire and use a vessel built or under construction within its jurisdiction for another Power (Article XVII).

Recognizing that war might change conditions, the treaty provides that the Powers should meet after the conclusion of the war to which one or more of its members was or were a party, to consider the changes that should be made in the treaty.

The treaty is to remain in force until December 31, 1936, and, as is usual in agreements of this kind, is to continue thereafter unless it is denounced before that date. In the present case it is to continue until two years after one of the

Powers shall have given notice of termination, and within one year of the date of such a notice the Contracting Powers are to meet in conference, apparently to decide upon the nature and form of the new agreement to replace the old.

Such are the main provisions of the first agreement for the limitation of naval armament, which a war-ridden world has brought into being.

It has been stated more than once that the agreement to limit naval armament depended upon the continuance of present conditions in the Pacific. It is so stated in the treaty, but present conditions were not wholly satisfactory. There was required, in the opinion of more than one of the Contracting Powers, a modification of those conditions, and the continuance of the modified status. This is the purpose,—it is also the effect,—of the so-called four Power pact between the United States of America, the British Empire, France and Japan, relating to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the Pacific Ocean.

There has been a treaty of alliance between the British Empire and Japan, of July 13, 1911, which has been the cause of no little concern to one or more of the parties to the treaty for the limitation of naval armament. By the wit and ingenuity of the representatives of the United States of America, the British Empire, France and Japan, this treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Japan has been replaced by a four Power pact by which four Powers agree to refer their disputes with one another in the Pacific, which diplomacy has failed to settle, to a joint conference "for consideration and adjustment," and in case of aggressive action by any other Power, to "communicate with one another fully and frankly in order to arrive at an understanding as to the most efficient measures to be taken, jointly or separately, to meet the exigencies of the particular situation" (Article II).

The treaty is to last for a period of ten years, and to continue thereafter unless denounced by one or other of the Powers, and, upon its ratification, the treaty of July 13, 1911, between Great Britain and Japan is to terminate.

That there might be no doubt as to the insular possessions and insular dominions of the Contracting Powers within the Pacific, a special agreement was signed, to the effect that "The term 'insular possessions and insular dominions' used in the aforesaid Treaty shall, in its application to Japan, include only Karafuto (or the Southern portion of the island of Sakhalin), Formosa and the Pescadores, and the islands under the mandate of Japan."

The five Power pact for the limitation of naval armament and the four Power pact relating to insular possessions and insular dominions in the Pacific Ocean, and the supplementary treaty to the latter, are three documents, but one treaty, for without one or the other neither would have been concluded. They have, therefore, been treated together. There is, however, another treaty and a resolution which should be considered in this connection.

The treaty and the resolution are very simple, as is often the case with matters of great pith and moment. The treaty relates to the use of submarines and

noxious gases in warfare, stating briefly the universal requirements of visit and search to which all vessels of war, including submarines, must comply under penalty of "trial and punishment as if for an act of piracy."

The Signatory Powers recognized the practical impossibility of using submarines as commerce destroyers without violating "the requirements universally accepted by civilized nations for the protection of the lives of neutrals and non-combatants." They therefore prohibited as between themselves the use of submarines for this purpose, and invited all nations to adhere to this prohibition.

In the same manner and in the same treaty the Signatory Powers agreed to renounce in war the use of "asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and all analogous liquids, materials or devices," as between themselves, and asked the adherence of all other civilized nations to the prohibition of their use.

This convention is a personal contribution of the President of the Endowment, as is the resolution to which reference has been made, providing for a commission to be composed of not more than two representatives of each of the five Powers parties to the treaty for the limitation of armament, to consider and to report to their respective Powers upon the following subjects, expressly excluding therefrom the question of submarines and the use of noxious gases and chemicals:

(a) Do existing rules of International Law adequately cover new methods of attack or defense resulting from the introduction or development, since the Hague Conference of 1907, of new agencies of warfare?

(b) If not so, what changes in the existing rules ought to be adopted in consequence thereof as a part of the law of nations?

If the five Powers should accept the report of the commission, this acceptance would make law, so far as they were concerned. It could not affect the rest of the world. Therefore it is provided that the Powers shall confer as to "the course to be followed to secure the consideration of its recommendations by the other civilized Powers."

So much for the agreements of the five Powers regarding the limitation of armament.

PACIFIC AND FAR EASTERN QUESTIONS

To the first class of these agreements the nine Powers participating in the Conference at Washington were parties. Two treaties concluded by them relate respectively "to principles and policies to be followed in matters concerning China" and to the Chinese customs tariff. There is also a series of resolutions for a Board of Reference for Far Eastern Questions, for the renunciation of extraterritoriality in China in accordance with the adoption of measures found to be necessary or sufficient by a commission of the Powers appointed for the purpose; for the withdrawal of foreign postal agencies by Powers possessing them; for the withdrawal of armed forces in China by Powers possessing them; for the subordination of radio stations in China to Chinese control; for the unification of railways in China; for the reduction of Chinese military forces; for restrictions to be observed

by the Powers in commitments of China or respecting China; and two final resolutions regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway.

As indicating the nature of the treaties and resolutions, one of each class may be selected. Two articles are quoted from the nine Power pact relating to the principles and policies to be followed in matters concerning China:

The Contracting Powers, other than China, agree:

(1) To respect the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China;

(2) To provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government;

(3) To use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout the territory of China;

(4) To refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights or privileges which would abridge the rights of subjects or citizens of friendly States, and from countenancing action inimical to the security of such States. [Article I.]

The Contracting Powers agree not to enter into any treaty, agreement, arrangement, or understanding, either with one another, or individually or collectively, with any Power or Powers, which would infringe or impair the principles stated in Article I. [Article II.]

They are due to the statesmanship and foresight of the President of the Endowment, and their drafting is also his. The resolution regarding existing commitments with China or with respect to China is due to the Honorable Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States and President of the Conference. It provides in the first place for the publicity of treaties or agreements concluded in the past as well as for commitments or agreements to be concluded in the future. In the first case the Powers agree to file with the Secretariat General of the Conference, for transmission to the participating Powers, "a list of all treaties, conventions, exchange of notes, or other international agreements which they may have with China, or with any other Power or Powers in relation to China, which they deem to be still in force and upon which they may desire to rely." In the second case, the Powers agree to give notice to the signatory or adhering Powers within sixty days of "every Treaty or other international agreement of the character described which may be concluded hereafter." In addition, the Powers agree to transmit to the Secretariat General of the Conference specified classes of contracts already concluded by their respective nationals with the Chinese Government, and agree to transmit within a period of sixty days all new agreements of the specified classes. China engages to do likewise. So far, only the nine Powers represented in the Conference are obligated. However, the Conference, desiring to include all Powers having relations with China within the scope of the resolution, requested the United States as the convener of the Conference, to communicate the resolution to the governments of such Powers in order to obtain their adherence. The United States, of course, undertook to comply with this request.

The purpose of this series of treaties and resolutions is clear without analysis or comment. It is an honest attempt on the part of the Conference to restore China to the exercise of its sovereignty, as becomes a member of the Society of Nations, and to prevent by agreement among the participating Powers, any commitment which would impair the exercise of Chinese sovereignty. This achievement would in itself have justified the calling of a Conference.

SHANTUNG

The history of the Shantung controversy is a long or a short story. In this connection it must be very short. Suffice it to say that the Imperial German Government, taking advantage of the murder of some German missionaries in China, forced a lease of Kiaochow, the preamble of which is quoted, inasmuch as it is so characteristic of the way in which foreign governments possessing the power extort concessions from China and its people:

The incidents connected with the Mission in the Prefecture of Tsao-chau-foo, in Shantung, being now closed, the Imperial Chinese Government consider it advisable to give a special proof of their grateful appreciation of the friendship shown to them by Germany. The Imperial German and the Imperial Chinese governments, therefore, inspired by the equal and mutual wish to strengthen the bonds of friendship which unite the two countries, and to develop the economic and commercial relations between the subjects of the two States, have concluded the following separate Convention.¹

In the convention Germany engaged "at no time to sublet the territory leased from China to another Power" (Article V).

When the World War broke out, the Imperial Japanese Government, under date of August 15, 1914, delivered an ultimatum to the Imperial German Government "to deliver on a date not later than September 15 to the Imperial Japanese authorities, without condition or compensation, the entire leased territory of Kiaochow with a view to the eventual restoration of the same to China."² The Imperial German Government was given until noon of August 23 to signify its unconditional acceptance of "the above advice." The acceptance not being forthcoming, the Imperial Japanese Government declared war on the Imperial German Government under date of August 23, 1914.

By the cooperation of Great Britain, Kiaochow was conquered from Germany, and with the connivance of Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia, in a series of secret agreements concluded in February and March, 1917, and reluctantly assented to by President Wilson at the Peace Conference at Paris, in order to save, as he thought, the League of Nations even at the cost of China, the entire leased territory of Kiaochow was ceded to Japan by the following Articles of the Treaty of Versailles, signed June 28, 1917, and ratifications thereof deposited at Paris in accordance with its terms on January 10, 1920.

¹ MacMurray, *Treaties and Agreements with and concerning China*, 1894-1919 (New York, 1921), p. 112.

² *Ibid.*, p. 1167.

Germany renounces, in favour of Japan, all her rights, title and privileges—particularly those concerning the territory of Kiaochow, railways, mines and submarine cables—which she acquired in virtue of the Treaty concluded by her with China on March 6, 1898, and of all other arrangements relative to the Province of Shantung.

All German rights in the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway, including its branch lines, together with its subsidiary property of all kinds, stations, shops, fixed and rolling stock, mines, plant and material for the exploitation of the mines, are and remain acquired by Japan, together with all rights and privileges attaching thereto.

The German State submarine cables from Tsingtao to Shanghai and from Tsingtao to Chefoo, with all the rights, privileges and properties attaching thereto, are similarly acquired by Japan, free and clear of all charges and encumbrances. [Article 156.]

The movable and immovable property owned by the German State in the territory of Kiaochow, as well as all the rights which Germany might claim in consequence of the works or improvements made or of the expenses incurred by her, directly or indirectly, in connection with this territory, are and remain acquired by Japan, free and clear of all charges and encumbrances. [Article 157.]

Germany shall hand over to Japan within three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty the archives, registers, plans, title-deeds and documents of every kind, wherever they may be, relating to the administration, whether civil, military, financial, judicial or other, of the territory of Kiaochow.

Within the same period Germany shall give particulars to Japan of all treaties, arrangements or agreements relating to the rights, title or privileges referred to in the two preceding Articles. [Article 158.]

Because of the conveyance of Shantung to Japan, China refused to sign the Treaty of Versailles, so that its consent to the transfer, provided for in the first of the twenty-one demands claimed by the Chinese to have been procured under duress, was not forthcoming. Japan indeed had the leased territory, but there was a cloud upon its title. Direct negotiations between China and Japan failed to settle the controversy. China took advantage of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament and Pacific Problems to discuss the outstanding questions relating to Shantung, with the result that through the personal good offices of Secretary of State Hughes and the first British Plenipotentiary, the Right Honorable Arthur J. Balfour, and the friendly intervention of President Harding, Japan, subject to conditions and compensation, finally restored "the entire leased territory of Kiaochow" to China, in accordance with the intention which it had expressed in its ultimatum to Germany of August 15, 1914.

The treaty to that effect was signed in Washington on February 4, 1922, by duly authorized representatives of China and Japan. An announcement that the agreement had been reached and that the text of the treaty had been approved and was ready for signature was made by the President of the Conference at the meeting of the plenary session on February 4, 1922.

It would be too much to credit the Conference on the Limitation of Armament with the treaty for the settlement of outstanding questions relative to Shantung, and yet it is one of the results of the Conference, and not the least. A bitter controversy has been settled to the apparent satisfaction of China and Japan. China regains its lost province, Japan its lost prestige.

The Conference on the Limitation of Armament has to its credit, as has been said on more than one occasion, three sets of treaties and agreements, any one of which would have justified its calling. If we may say that "thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just," clearly, we may maintain that a conference is thrice blessed which has concluded three just settlements.

In the Secretary's Report there will be found the text of the correspondence passing between the Secretary of State and the Endowment's Secretary regarding the tender and acceptance of the services of the Endowment's personnel and equipment in Washington. In the present report,¹ will be found a statement of the material prepared and pamphlets printed in response to the request and at the suggestion of the State Department.

Future International Conferences

The Conference on the Limitation of Armament held in the City of Washington in the United States of America, from November 12, 1921, to February 6, 1922, was the first conference held since the outbreak of the World War which could not be considered as a direct or an indirect consequence of that calamity. It could have been held before the World War. However, it was held in a time of peace and in an atmosphere of peace, to consider the way in which the peace of the world could be safeguarded in the future. It is the first of a new series, if we are to believe that we are living in a new world; it is the most recent of an old series, if the world of today is, as the Director believes it is, the world of yesterday. "It is only the first step which costs," as our French friends aptly say, and the first step has been taken. The ground has been broken, the precedent exists and many a conference such as those of The Hague, composed of all the nations, is bound to meet for the discussion of the things which all have in common, and an agreement upon some of them. Conferences for special, as distinguished from general, questions will doubtless meet and be composed of those Powers which are most interested in those questions, such as the Nine Power Conference of Washington for the limitation of armament and the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions. Without attempting to state when and where general conferences for general purposes will meet, or when groups of the Powers will assemble for special purposes, the Director is of the opinion that the program suggested by the President of the Endowment and accepted by his colleagues of the Advisory Committee of Jurists meeting at The Hague in the summer of 1920 will be carried

¹ *Infra*, pp. 165-69.

into effect. It is true that the League of Nations did not share this view, and rejected each and every recommendation contained in the resolution adopted by the Advisory Committee, but the ways of truth prevail, and wisdom is not wholly unknown in foreign relations. Some nation—in last resort it might be the United States—may propose a general or special conference. Of the general conference, the First and Second Conferences of The Hague are successful precedents; of the special conference, the Conference on the Limitation of Armament at Washington.

The President of the Endowment has "by indirection found direction out." Unable to procure a conference for all of the purposes stated in the resolution of the Advisory Committee of Jurists at The Hague, he nevertheless started the machinery in his resolution for a commission of jurists to consider amendments to the laws of war, to which reference has already been made.

The first article of Mr. Root's recommendation adopted by the Advisory Committee was thus worded:

That a new conference of the nations in continuation of the first two conferences at The Hague be held as soon as practicable for the following purposes:

1. To restate the established rules of international law, especially, and in the first instance, in the fields affected by the events of the recent war.
2. To formulate and agree upon the amendments and additions, if any, to the rules of international law shown to be necessary or useful by the events of the war and the changes in the conditions of international life and intercourse which have followed the war.
3. To endeavor to reconcile divergent views and secure general agreement upon the rules which have been in dispute heretofore.
4. To consider the subjects not now adequately regulated by international law, but as to which the interests of international justice require that rules of law shall be declared and accepted.

Mr. Root's first draft of his resolution presented to the Conference on the Limitation of Armament was thus worded:

I. That a Special Commission shall be constituted to review and report as hereinafter provided upon present conditions of international law in respect of rules governing the conduct of war.

II. That the Special Commission shall be formed as follows:

Each of the above mentioned Powers [United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan] shall appoint two members.

The members thus appointed shall by a majority vote select five other Powers which were specially affected by the events of the recent war and at least three of which shall have been neutrals during such war. Each of the five Powers so selected shall be invited to appoint two additional members of the Commission.

III. That the Special Commission shall meet within six months after its completion, at a date and place to be determined by its members, and shall consider the existing rules governing the conduct of war on land, on sea and in the air with special reference to the following questions:

(a) Have the effect and application of any of these rules been rendered doubtful or uncertain by changes in the methods of warfare since the Hague Conference of 1907?

(b) Have the introduction, discovery or invention, of new or improved agencies of warfare since the Hague Conference of 1907 produced new methods of attack or defense not contemplated or adequately covered by existing rules?

(c) If such doubt, uncertainty or inadequacy, be found to exist, what changes of existing rules and what new and additional rules ought to be adopted in consequence thereof as a part of the law of nations?

IV. That the Special Commission shall report its conclusions to each of the Powers represented in its membership. These Powers shall thereupon confer as to the acceptance of the report and the course to be followed to make its recommendations effective.

V. That the Special Commission shall be at liberty to request such assistance and advice as it shall deem useful from experts in international law and in land, naval and aerial warfare.

VI. That the notices of appointment of the members shall be transmitted to the Government of the United States of America at Washington, which is hereby requested to conduct the correspondence necessary for the information of all the Powers concerned and the arrangements necessary for the installation of the Special Commission and the distribution and consideration of its report.

Had it been adopted, it would have gone far to carry into effect the original resolution of the Advisory Committee. It was not adopted. The Conference on the Limitation of Armament preferred the following less ambitious text:

That a commission composed of not more than two members representing each of the above-mentioned Powers shall be constituted to consider the following questions:

(a) Do existing rules of International Law adequately cover new methods of attack or defense resulting from the introduction or development, since the Hague Conference of 1907, of new agencies of warfare?

(b) If not so, what changes in the existing rules ought to be adopted in consequence thereof as a part of the law of nations? [Article I.]

It is to be observed, however, that the provision concerning assistance and advice fared better. The substance of Mr. Root's suggestion was adopted in the following form:

That the Commission shall be at liberty to request assistance and advice from experts in International Law and in land, naval and aerial warfare. [Article III.]

This suggestion on the part of Mr. Root was intended to carry into effect the second article of his original proposal to the Advisory Committee of Jurists at The Hague, to the effect that "the Institute of International Law, the American Institute of International Law, the *Union Juridique Internationale*, the International Law Association, and the Iberian Institute of Comparative Law be invited to prepare with such conference or collaboration *inter sese* as they may

deem useful, projects for the work of the Conference to be submitted beforehand to the several Governments and laid before the Conference for its consideration and such action as it may find suitable."

PREPARATORY WORK OF THE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

The members of the Commission may not feel that they need assistance and advice, but the chances are that Mr. Root's view will prevail in the end, for should the five Powers adopt the report of the commission, it would only be law for the five Powers and "the course to be followed to secure the consideration of its recommendations by the other civilized Powers" sounds very much like the call of an international conference, which body is in the habit of enlarging the scope of its labors. When this happens, many publications of the Endowment's Division of International Law will be found serviceable, especially —

The Proceedings of the Hague Peace Conferences of 1899 and 1907, in four volumes, and an index volume. This is a translation by the Endowment of the official French text of the proceedings, and is carefully indexed.

The Reports to the Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907. This is a systematic presentation in a single volume of the Hague conventions and the official explanatory and interpretative committee reports accompanying the draft conventions and declarations submitted to the Conferences by the several commissions charged with preparing them, together with the principal proposals offered by the delegations of the various Powers as well as other documents laid before the commissions. A French edition was also prepared bearing the title *Rapports faits aux Conférences de La Haye de 1899 et 1907* as the original material is in French.

Instructions to the American Delegates to the Hague Peace Conferences and their Official Reports. This volume of state papers, which was also issued in a French edition, sets forth the attitude of the United States Government on the several points comprised in the programs of the Conferences.

The International Union of the Hague Conferences, a translation of a German work that appeared in 1912, by Walther Schücking.

For the restricted field covered by the commission, its members might find the following publications of the Division of International Law useful:

The Declaration of London, February 26, 1909. This is a collection of official papers and documents relating to the International Naval Conference held in London December, 1908–February, 1909.

Resolutions of the Institute of International Law dealing with the Law of Nations. These resolutions deal with all but the most modern problems of international law. An edition in French, the original language of the resolutions, was also published.

The Conventions and Declarations of the Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907. A compact manual of the conventions, with tables of ratifications and adhesions and texts of all reservations. Where the same subject was dealt with by both conferences, the alterations are brought out by arrangement in parallel columns. The translation is the official transla-

tion of the United States Government. A companion volume in French, the original language, was also published, and was printed so as to correspond page for page with the English edition.

The Hague Court Reports. This volume comprises the awards, accompanied by syllabi, the agreements for arbitration, and other documents in each case submitted to the Permanent Court of Arbitration and to commissions of inquiry under the provisions of the conventions of 1899 and 1907 for the pacific settlement of international disputes. Also a French edition.

The Armed Neutralities of 1780 and 1800. This volume is in two parts, the first containing the views of representative publicists on the principles maintained by the armed neutralities, and the second the official documents relating to them.

And the larger conference or the restricted commission would find its labors much lessened by four volumes prepared at the suggestion of the President of the Endowment by the Division of International Law and printed by the Department of State for use at the Peace Conference at Paris:

The Laws of Land Warfare concerning the Rights and Duties of Belligerents, as Existing on August 1, 1914.

Laws of Maritime Warfare affecting Rights and Duties of Belligerents, as Existing on August 1, 1914.

The Laws of Neutrality as Existing on August 1, 1914.

Selected Topics connected with the Laws of Warfare, as of August 1, 1914.

These four works not only state what were supposed to be generally recognized rules of international law at the date of the outbreak of the World War on August 1, 1914, but they state those rules in the form of a code. Other volumes prepared in the Division and printed by the Department of State for like use are: *Extent of the Marginal Sea* (703 pages); *A Memorandum of Authorities on the Law of Angary and Debates in the British Parliament on the Declaration of London*.

The Director ventures to suggest that the practice of belligerents in the World War in the matter of contraband, blockade and the extension of the doctrine of continuous voyage to commodities leaving enemy ports, as well as destined to them, will be the subject of discussion in future international conferences.

In wars between the so-called smaller Powers, large and powerful neutrals maintain their rights. In wars of limited extent between large Powers—that is to say, between two or three large Powers—the strong and powerful neutrals maintain their rights and the rights of the smaller States. But in wars of unlimited extent and between the great Powers, as was the case in the wars of the French Revolution and of the Empire, and of the recent World War, there was no neutral strong enough to maintain its rights, and the rights of neutrals were reduced to the vanishing point by belligerents freed from the restraint of neutral interference.

The probable consequences of a future war were foreseen and weighed in the balance by the President of the Endowment when he was Secretary of State, and they are thus set forth in his instructions of May 31, 1907, to the American Delegation to the Second Hague Peace Conference:

The clause of the program relating to the rights and duties of neutrals is of very great importance and in itself would furnish matter for useful discussion sufficient to occupy the time and justify the labors of the Conference.

The various subjects which the Conference may be called upon to consider are likely to bring out proposals which should be considered in their relation to each other, as standing in the following order of substantial importance:

- (1) Provisions tending to prevent disagreements between nations.
- (2) Provisions tending to dispose of disagreements without war.
- (3) Provisions tending to preserve the rights and interests of neutrals.
- (4) Provisions tending to mitigate the evils of war to belligerents.

The relative importance of these classes of provisions should always be kept in mind. No rules should be adopted for the purpose of mitigating the evils of war to belligerents which will tend strongly to destroy the right of neutrals, and no rules should be adopted regarding the rights of neutrals which will tend strongly to bring about war. It is of the highest importance that not only the rights but the duties of neutrals shall be most clearly and distinctly defined and understood, not only because the evils which belligerent nations bring upon themselves ought not to be allowed to spread to their peaceful neighbors and inflict unnecessary injury upon the rest of mankind, but because misunderstandings regarding the rights and duties of neutrals constantly tend to involve them in controversy with one or the other belligerent.

For both of these reasons, special consideration should be given to an agreement upon what shall be deemed to constitute contraband of war. There has been a recent tendency to extend widely the list of articles to be treated as contraband; and it is probable that if the belligerents themselves are to determine at the beginning of a war what shall be contraband, this tendency will continue until the list of contraband is made to include a large proportion of all the articles which are the subject of commerce, upon the ground that they will be useful to the enemy. When this result is reached, especially if the doctrine of continuous voyages is applied at the same time, the doctrine that free ships make free goods and the doctrine that blockades in order to be binding must be effective, as well as any rule giving immunity to the property of belligerents at sea, will be deprived of a large part of their effect, and we shall find ourselves going backward instead of forward in the effort to prevent every war from becoming universally disastrous. The exception of contraband of war in the Declaration of Paris will be so expanded as to very largely destroy the effect of the declaration. On the other hand, resistance to this tendency toward the expansion of the list of contraband ought not to be left to the neutrals affected by it at the very moment when war exists, because that is the process by which neutrals become themselves involved in war. You should do all in your power to bring about an agreement upon what is to constitute contraband; and it is very desirable that the list should be limited as narrowly as possible.¹

The Director of the Division of International Law believes that a very serviceable contribution to the impending international conference would be a collection

¹ *Instructions to the American Delegates to the Hague Peace Conferences and Their Official Reports* (Washington, 1916), pp. 83-4.

of documents dealing with contraband and blockade since the outbreak of the Revolutionary War to the conclusion of the World War. It would be a service to this conference comparable to that of *The Proceedings of The Hague Peace Conferences* and MacMurray's *Treaties and Agreements with and concerning China, 1894-1919* to the Conference on the Limitation of Armament and Pacific Problems. It is believed that such a collection could be issued before this international conference meets.

The Permanent Court of International Justice

Given the fact that the President of the Endowment and the Director of the Endowment's Division of International Law have been engaged for many years in the self-imposed mission of establishing an International Court of Justice, and that they were able in different degrees to contribute to the project drafted by the Advisory Committee of Jurists at The Hague in the summer of 1920, which, with sundry amendments, has become the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, there is a personal as well as an official reason for continuing the account of the measures hitherto taken as described in the last annual report of the Director, and which during the present year have secured the instalment of the Permanent Court of International Justice in the Peace Palace of The Hague, erected through the munificence of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the founder of the Endowment for International Peace which bears his name.

The project of the Advisory Committee—mutilated, it is believed in some important parts, notably in the matter of obligatory jurisdiction—was adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations on December 13, 1920. The method suggested by the President of the Endowment for the appointment of the judges contained in the original project was approved. In the month of September—to be specific, on the 14th and 15th—it was applied, and the result was the election of fifteen judges, eleven regular or titular judges, as they are called, and four deputy judges. This method frankly admitted the existence of large and small Powers with special interests, and sought to secure to each group protection of its interests without prejudice to those of the other group. This was done by providing that the judges, regular as well as deputy, should be elected by the independent, separate and concurrent votes of the Council of the League, in which body the so-called great Powers form a majority, and the Assembly of the League, in which the so-called small Powers have an overwhelming preponderance. The requirement of election by each body was a negative on the abuse of power by the large nations controlling the Council and the smaller nations controlling the Assembly.

It was foreseen that the Council and the Assembly might disagree. To reach an agreement the President of the Endowment proposed a method with which as Senator of the United States he was practically familiar—the appointment of a conference committee composed of an equal number of members from the Senate and the House of Representatives. This method was adopted. Upon the failure of the Council and the Assembly to agree, a committee of three



ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF JURISTS WHICH MET AT THE HAGUE TO FORMULATE PLANS FOR THE PERMANENT COURT OF
INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE



PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE IN SESSION AT THE HAGUE

was appointed from the Council and from the Assembly, which produced an agreement. The judges elected by this method, American in origin and application, are as follows:

- Rafael Altamira y Crevea (b. 1866) of Spain, Senator, Professor of the Faculty of Law of the University of Madrid.
- Dionisio Anzilotti (b. 1869) of Italy, Under Secretary General of the League of Nations, Professor of International Law at the University of Rome, Co-Editor of the *Revista di Diritto Internazionale*, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, Member of the Institute of International Law.
- Ruy Barbosa (b. 1849) of Brazil, Senator, Former Minister of Finance and Vice President, Founder Member of the American Institute of International Law.
- Antonio Sanchez de Bustamante y Sirven (b. 1865) of Cuba, Senator, Professor of International Law and Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of Havana, Member of the Institute of International Law, Founder Member of the American Institute of International Law, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.
- Robert Bannatyne Viscount Finlay (b. 1842) of Great Britain, Former Attorney General, Former Lord Chancellor, Member of Parliament, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.
- Bernard C. J. Loder (b. 1849) of The Netherlands, Member of the Court of Cassation, Associate of the Institute of International Law.
- Yorozu Oda (b. 1868) of Japan, Professor of International Law and Rector of the University of Kyoto.
- Charles André Weiss (b. 1858) of France, Professor of International Law at the University of Paris, Legal Adviser to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Member of the Institute of International Law, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.
- John Bassett Moore (b. 1860) of the United States, Former Counselor of the Department of State, Professor of International Law at Columbia University, Member of the Institute of International Law, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.
- Didrik Galtrup Gjedde Nyholm (b. 1858) of Denmark, Honorary Counselor of State, Vice President of the International Mixed Tribunal at Cairo, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.
- Max Huber (b. 1874) of Switzerland, Professor of International Law at the University of Zurich, Associate of the Institute of International Law.

and the Deputy Judges:

- Dumitriu Negulescu (b. 1876) of Rumania, Professor at the University of Bucharest.
- Wang Ch'ung-hui (b. 1882) of China, Former Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister of Justice.
- Mikhailo Jovanovitch of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Former Minister of Justice, President of the Supreme Court at Belgrade.
- Frederick Valdemar Nikolai Beichmann (b. 1859) of Norway, President of the Court of Appeals at Drontheim, Member of the Institute of International Law, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

It had been hoped that the President of the Endowment would consent to election. He refused, but it is assuredly a source of profound satisfaction to advocates of international justice that the Honorable John Bassett Moore, whose titles to distinction are too many to be specifically enumerated, but who is preparing an elaborate collection for the Endowment's Division of International Law of all known arbitrations, should have been selected to represent the United States.

The Court is to meet in regular session on the 15th of June of each year. It was deemed advisable to have its members meet in advance of this date, so that the Court might be organized and ready at the date of its first formal session to entertain cases and administer justice between nations. The Statute of the Court provides for a President, a Vice President and a Registrar (to use the English phrase), a Clerk of the Court (to use the American equivalent), or a Secretary General (as the official would be more properly called in international parlance). The President and the Vice President are elected for periods of three years, and are eligible for reelection. The Registrar is appointed by the Court to serve during good behavior.

The members of the Court, upon the invitation of the Secretary General of the League of Nations, met at The Hague in January and February, 1922, and elected as President, Mr. Bernard C. J. Loder, as Vice President, Mr. André Weiss, and appointed Mr. Åke Hammarskjöld as Registrar.

At the Hague Conference of 1907, in his report relating to the project of the Court of Arbitral Justice, which forms the basis of the present Statute, the Reporter of this project, who happens to be the Director of the Division, concluded as follows:

Our aim, gentlemen, has been not merely to build the beautiful façade for the palace of international justice; we have erected, indeed furnished the structure, so that the judges have only to take their places upon the bench. It is for you to open the door; it is for the Governments to usher them in. There can be no doubt that suitors, filled with a sense of deference and security, will appear before this imposing Areopagus in such numbers as to demonstrate that the judicial settlement of international disputes has ceased to be a formula of the future by becoming that of the present.¹

In an address entitled *Cuba, Bustamante y el Tribunal Permanente de Justicia Internacional*, delivered before the Cuban Society of International Law at its opening session held on March 1 in the City of Habana in the Republic of Cuba, the Honorable Cosme de la Torriente, Senator and Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Cuban Senate, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, and formerly Secretary of State of Cuba, referred in more than generous terms to the part taken by the President of the Endowment, its Secretary and Director of the Division of International Law, and to the Endowment itself, in the creation of a Court of Justice between nations:

¹ *The Proceedings of the Hague Peace Conferences, The Conference of 1907* (New York, 1920), vol. I, p. 387.

I would not be fully discharging my duty—a duty which I have gladly accepted—of addressing you this evening if I did not dwell, although very briefly, upon the origin of the Permanent Court and the law upon which it is founded. I must confine my remarks upon this subject to a narrow compass because there is here a number of distinguished members of our Society who will surely discourse, in the coming sessions, upon the organization and functioning of the said tribunal.

The Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907 drew up a convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes, and created, at the same time, the so-called Permanent Court of Arbitration. The members of this court are not to exceed four in number for each of the signatory and adhering Powers to the convention; and with the names of the members thus chosen, a list is made from which the parties in controversy select the judges who are to compose the court for the decision of the question or questions which the parties have agreed to submit to arbitration.

At the time of the Hague Conference of 1907, the necessity was felt of creating a really permanent court of arbitral justice which should be composed of a limited number of judges, whose decisions should be grounded upon the rules and principles of international law and treaties. The American Delegation to the Conference of 1907, following the instructions of the Secretary of State, Elihu Root, proposed the creation of a Court of Arbitral Justice, and the Conference recommended to the signatory Powers of the Final Act the adoption of a draft convention which was to be put into force as soon as an agreement could be had upon the manner of selecting the judges and the composition of the court.

At the time of the meeting of the Naval Conference of London, in the latter part of 1908 and beginning of 1909, the American Secretary of State, then Mr. Robert Bacon, endeavored, through the American Delegation, to have the Powers concerned examine, for a second time, the creation of the Court of Arbitral Justice, and in March, 1909, he addressed, upon this matter, the Powers represented in the said Conference. In October of the same year, Philander C. Knox, who succeeded Mr. Bacon as Secretary of State, insisted again on the recommendation, so that some of the said Powers began to consider the subject, and when the administration of President Taft was ended, the Secretary had in mind the sending of a commissioner to Europe for the purpose of bringing about the creation of the court by some of the Powers already interested in the plan.

At the beginning of 1914, Mr. Loudon, Minister for Foreign Relations of The Netherlands, upon suggestion of an eminent American international lawyer, who, from his office in the Department of State at Washington, had been the principal instrumentality in the above-mentioned activities, proposed to the great Powers the plan prepared by the latter for the creation of the Court of Arbitral Justice. The great war which broke out soon afterwards as a consequence of the attitude of Austria-Hungary against Serbia and upon the occasion of the assassination of the heir apparent to that Monarchy, which took place at Serajevo, put a sudden stop to and paralyzed all these activities. It may be said, perhaps, that had the Court been already in existence at that time, it is possible that such a disastrous struggle might have been spared and prevented.

When in the fall of 1918, after the Central Empires of Europe had met with disaster and the armistice had been signed, all those who looked with

approval to the creation of the court began to work with renewed vigor in order to attain their purpose, and from January 18, 1919, the date on which the Conference of the Allied and Associated Powers began at Paris, they brought their influence to bear upon the commission presided over by President Wilson, which was created to draw up a plan for a league or society of nations. In the draft convention presented to the commission by him for that purpose, there was a suggestion for the creation of the court; but the work prepared, in regard to the members of the court, by some persons, and especially by said eminent American international lawyer to whom reference has already been made, surely brought about the insertion of Article XIV in the Covenant creating the duty on the part of the Council of the League to formulate and submit plans for the establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice, having jurisdiction to decide all disputes of an international character which the interested parties should submit to it, and the further duty of giving its opinion on any dispute or question submitted to it by the Council or the Assembly of the League.

The Council, as soon as it could, appointed an Advisory Committee of Jurists, which met from June 16 to July 24, 1920, in the Peace Palace at The Hague, in which were represented the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Spain, Brazil, Belgium, The Netherlands and Norway, under the presidency of Baron Descamps, of Belgium, the United States of America being represented upon this occasion by Elihu Root, ex-Secretary of State and President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, who had with him during all the time the commission was in session the help and efficient cooperation of the Secretary of the Endowment and Director of its Division of International Law, and President of the American Institute of International Law, Mr. James Brown Scott.

The Council submitted, with some modifications, the draft convention prepared by the Advisory Committee of Jurists to the first Assembly of the League, and this, after introducing some changes in its provisions, especially in regard to the jurisdiction of the court, approved the draft convention, as already stated, at its session on December 13, 1920.

Article I on the Constitution of the Court, which I shall not examine for the reasons which I have already stated, specifically provides that independently of the Court of Arbitration, created by the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, and of the special courts of arbitration to which the states are always at liberty to entrust the settlement of their disputes, there is created, in accordance with Article 14 of the Covenant of the League or Society of Nations, a Permanent Court of International Justice. After this the Constitution contains three chapters: the first refers to the Organization of the Court and includes Article 2 to Article 33, inclusive; the second refers to the Jurisdiction of the Court and includes Articles 34 to 38, inclusive; the third refers to the Procedure, and includes Articles 39 to 64, which is the last. There is also as a final aspect of the Constitution, besides the protocol of signature, the so-called optional clause by virtue of which the states which have accepted it recognize the obligatory jurisdiction of the court upon the conditions which they have deemed advisable. For the other states the jurisdiction is not obligatory.

From a cursory comparison between the draft convention prepared since the Hague Conference of 1907 and the final Constitution of the Court, the conclusion is inevitable that a great part of the principles of the said consti-

tution are based on the work already prepared by the officials of the American Department of State, or by the Carnegie Endowment.

And, as the eminent international lawyer who has taken such a great share in the said work is no other than the President of our American Institute of International Law, the Honorable James Brown Scott, whom we have the honor to entertain for a few days and who has just preceded me on this floor, it is only just, very just, that in concluding my remarks I should extend to him my salutation and, in the name of our Society, congratulate him for having at last seen realized his aspirations of so many years, which he had always cherished and hoped he might one day see realized, together with the great work which he, more than anybody else, has, by his learning and his personal efforts, contributed to bring to a happy result.

While it has been said of the League of Nations that Leon Bourgeois, the learned and illustrious president of the French Senate, is the grandfather and that Woodrow Wilson, the eminent champion of liberty and democracy, Lord Robert Cecil, the illustrious English parliamentarian, and General Smuts, the noted Prime Minister of South Africa, are its fathers, I may say, perhaps, that if the Permanent Court of International Justice also has parents, no one can really deserve more appropriately that title than Elihu Root and James Brown Scott, the two great Americans who, in the main, steer the course of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace which has given origin to the American Institute of International Law and our own Cuban Society of International Law!

L'Institut de Droit International

In Mr. Root's list of bodies which could be asked to prepare projects for an international conference, the Institute of International Law and the American Institute of International Law are mentioned by name.

The first of these has already resumed its labors. Since the conclusion of the World War, arrangements have been made to have a preparatory or special meeting of the latter in the course of the present year or in 1923.

The Institute of International Law was founded in 1873, within two years after the conclusion of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1871. It held its 1913 session in Oxford in August, exactly one year before the outbreak of the World War. It had to its credit forty years of conscientious work, having secured for itself the enviable reputation of having done more to develop international law than any other body during the same period, and of having furnished by its labors the projects which made the First and Second Hague Peace Conferences successful.

The session of 1914 was to have been held in the city of Munich, but the declaration of war by Germany on the first day of August against Russia, and the subsequent participation of many of the other European nations in the war rendered it impossible for the Institute to hold its meetings during the war, inasmuch as its membership was largely recruited from nations then in arms against one another.

The Peace Conference at Paris brought to that city many members of the Institute. They met informally and recommended a special session of the members of the Institute, which was held at Paris on May 8, 1919. The subjects before the Institute which had been referred to commissions were considered and the commissions renovated and a tentative program prepared for an approaching session which was to have been held in Washington in the end of September or the beginning of October, 1920, under the presidency of the Endowment's President.

The failure of the United States to ratify the Treaty of Versailles and the presidential elections then at hand suggested the advisability of not holding the meeting. It was postponed. On May 28, 1921, an administrative session of the Institute was held at Paris to elect some honorary members, regular members and associates, inasmuch as during the years of the war the membership of the Institute had been depleted. The elections were held, a program for an approaching session at Rome was agreed upon and the Marquis of Corsi, of Italy, was elected President for this session, although Mr. Root was still retained as President in case the Institute should meet at a later period at Washington.

The Institute met at Rome on October 3 and remained in session until October 10, 1921.

The Institute of International Law is the general adviser to the Endowment's Division of International Law, a relationship which it accepted in 1912. For this purpose it appoints a committee, the membership of which was unfortunately depleted during the war. It was reconstituted as follows at the Rome session:

Enrico L. Catellani, Italy
Gregers W. W. Gram, Norway
Sir Thomas Erskine Holland, Great Britain
Knut Hjalmar Leonard Hammarskjöld, Sweden
Wilhelm Kaufmann, Germany
Charles Edouard Lardy, Switzerland
Albéric Rolin, Belgium
Michel J. C. Rostworowski, Poland
Leo Strisower, Austria
Charles André Weiss, France

The Institute considered, among other matters, the modifications which might be made in the Covenant of the League of Nations, and referred this matter to the subsequent meeting to be held at Grenoble in August, 1922, under the presidency of the distinguished French scholar and professor, André Weiss, Member of the Institute of France, Judge and Vice President of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague.

The Declaration of the American Institute of International Law on the Rights and Duties of Nations was discussed and an agreement had to continue the discussion at the session to be held at Grenoble. The question of the obligatory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice was considered and the subject-matter referred for further and fuller discussion at the Grenoble

session. These matters were sufficiently important to justify a meeting of the Institute, but its greatest achievement lay in the fact that erstwhile enemies met round the table and engaged in friendly conversation and discussion, as is evidenced not merely from accounts of the meeting by members of the Allied and Associated Powers, but from accounts emanating from German sources. Especial reference may be made to that of Dr. Hans Wehberg entitled *Die Tagung des Völkerrechts-instituts in Rom*, appearing in *Die Wage*, No. 48, December 10, 1921, pp. 587-589, and to that of Professor Theodor Niemeyer, of the University of Kiel, entitled *Internationale und nationale Arbeit am Völkerrecht*, originally written for *Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung* (1921), p. 783, and reprinted in French translation in the *Journal du Droit International* (November, 1921), p. 917.

It will be a pleasure to the Trustees of the Endowment to learn the appreciation in which their subvention granted to the Institute in the appropriation for the fiscal year 1921 is held by the members of that body. At the Rome session the President sent the following cable:

Institut droit international exprime reconnaissance trustees Carnegie Endowment concours généreux qui facilita grande réussite session Rome vous envoie personnellement amitiés sincères.

And after the session, the Secretary General informed the Director of the Division of International Law that the meeting was the largest in the whole history of the Institute, due to the Endowment's subvention, which meets the traveling and living expenses of the members during the session. A similar subvention has been included in the estimates for the fiscal year 1923.

American Institute of International Law

The American Institute of International Law, like the older Institute, receives a subvention from the Trustees of the Endowment to enable its members to meet in order to discuss and to reach agreements, thus facilitating and rendering more fruitful but not controlling the labors of either.

The younger Institute was founded in 1912. It held its first session in Washington in the last days of December, 1915, and the first week of January, 1916. It held its second session in Habana in January, 1917, a few days before the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Imperial German Government, and a few weeks before the outbreak of war between the United States and Germany.

Like the older Institute, it suspended its labors during the war, to which some of the American republics were parties, inasmuch as it was felt that its members could not discuss scientific questions with the same poise, balance and detachment as when their respective countries were at peace.

At its first session it adopted the *Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Nations*, and at its second, *The Recommendations of Habana concerning International Organization*—documents which have been the subject of discussion

throughout the world, and which have met with widespread approval. Of this latter document, which embodies the rights and duties of nations, no less an authority than Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler has felt justified in saying:

Fortunately, in the Recommendations of Habana concerning international organization, adopted by the American Institute of International Law after the great war had been in progress more than two and a half years, there is provided a platform upon which all American governments and peoples can stand. Representative jurists from many different American republics united in formulating and in publishing this impressive Declaration. It may now be offered to the peoples of Europe and of Asia as America's positive contribution to the solution of the problem of providing a form of international cooperation which will avoid the creation of a super-government and rest international cooperation upon respect and reverence for law. This is the path of progress to which the traditions of American foreign policy point and this is the path upon which the Government of the United States may well invite other nations speedily to enter.¹

Immediately after the proclamation of the treaties between the United States and Germany, Austria and Hungary, thus ending the legal state of war between these countries, the Director of the Division of International Law, who happens to be President of the American Institute, took up the question of a meeting of the Council of Direction of that body, preparatory to a meeting of the American Institute. It was agreed that upon the adjournment of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, with which the Director was connected as a Legal Adviser, a meeting of the surviving members of the Council of Direction should be held at Habana in the Republic of Cuba.

Accordingly, sessions of the Council were held in Habana during the last week of February and the first week of March, 1922, when the Director met with Mr. Alejandro Alvarez of Chile, Secretary General of the American Institute, and formerly member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague; Mr. Luis Anderson of Costa Rica, Treasurer, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica, and Mr. Antonio Sanchez de Bustamante y Sirvén, delegate of Cuba to the Second Hague Peace Conference, Delegate of Cuba to the Peace Conference at Paris, member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague and a Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague.

The American Institute of International Law is composed of five publicists recommended by each of the national societies of international law in each of the twenty-one American Republics. That is to say, it consists of 105 members. Some of the national societies suspended their meetings during the war, as did the American Society of International Law. Others, like the Cuban Society of International Law, continued them, notwithstanding. Steps have been taken to have all of the national societies renew their scientific labors, and a general program in accordance with that of the American Society of International Law

¹ *American Foreign Policy* (Washington, 1920), Introduction.

has been transmitted to them. The program in each instance is based upon Mr. Root's resolution submitted to the members of the Advisory Committee of Jurists at The Hague in 1920, and unanimously approved by that body. Measures have likewise been taken for a preparatory or special session of the American Institute to be held in the City of Mexico in the course of the present year, if this should be possible. The choice of the city of Mexico is dictated by the fact that it is so geographically placed that representatives from many of the American States could be expected to attend. The first regular session will be held in South America.

While the Institute of International Law and the American Institute are separate bodies and have no connection other than that they are engaged in a like work, and have not a few members in common, it has been deemed advisable that the American Institute should, at its next session, discuss a subject which is already included in the program of the Institute of International Law at its session to be held at Grenoble in 1922. This subject is the problem of international organization, and the same questionnaire which has been prepared for the Institute of International Law by Mr. Alvarez, member of that Institute and Secretary General of the American Institute, has been sent to all members of the latter body. It is to be hoped that the European Institute, most of whose members are recruited from Europe, with some from America, and the American Institute, all of whose members are recruited from America, will by their combined industry and wisdom be able to advance the cause of international organization in such a way as to secure the cooperation of nations in a good work and toward a common ideal without impairing the exercise of the sovereignty of any State.

Hague Academy of International Law

The Director regrets that it has not been possible as yet to open the Academy of International Law at The Hague, which has been sufficiently described in previous reports. See especially the Director's Report for last year.¹ The appropriation of \$20,000 made by the Trustees for this institution for the current fiscal year therefore remains unused. Under the regulations of the Endowment the fund will be available during the next fiscal year, and it is therefore not necessary to request additional funds for this purpose in the appropriation for the fiscal year 1923.

Publications of the Division

During the past year, the publications of the Division that have been issued and distributed have comprised twenty volumes and pamphlets. Of these, the second and third volumes of the translation of the official French text of the proceedings of the Hague Peace Conference of 1907 and the separate index volume complete the series of the translated proceedings of the two Hague Peace Con-

¹ Year Book, 1921, p. 146.

ferences undertaken several years ago at the request of the Department of State. An account of the publication was given in an earlier report.¹ The volume containing the awards of the Hague Permanent Court, heretofore described,² was also published last summer, under the title *Travaux de la Cour permanente d'Arbitrage de La Haye*. The two large volumes of MacMurray's *Treaties and Agreements with and concerning China, 1894-1919*, consisting of 1,525 pages of documents and 200 pages of indexes, appeared last spring and summer. Much time and great care were bestowed upon these exhaustive indexes. There have also been issued eleven numbers of the Division's pamphlet series listed and described below. Although designated as pamphlets, in continuation of the term originally adopted for the series of publications intended for gratuitous distribution when only brochures were included, they have all been bound in boards and vary in size from 50 to 234 pages. Three more pamphlets have also been added to the Spanish Pamphlet Series which was initiated last year.

THE CLASSICS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

In previous reports,³ the Director has submitted detailed information on the status of this series, so that it is not necessary to repeat it here. Four numbers, which have long been in press and have failed to appear because of the World War and conditions immediately following, will be pushed to completion during the coming year. These are:

Bynkershoek, Cornelius van: *De Dominio Maris* (Edition of 1744).

Gentili, Alberico: *De Legationibus Libri Tres* (Edition of 1661).

Pufendorf, Samuel von: *De Officio Hominis et Civis Juxta Legem Naturalem Libri Duo* (Edition of 1682).

Wolff, Christian von: *Jus Gentium Methodo Scientifica Pertractatum* (Edition of 1764).

Another reason for the delay in the publication of these volumes is the non-appearance of the very key and center of the series, the masterpiece of Grotius, *De Jure Belli ac Pacis Libri Tres*. In spite of its importance, this work has suffered many vicissitudes. For over ten years, one translator of prominence labored upon the text of Grotius without completing the translation before his death. For nearly four years, another trained Latinist with two able assistants has worked arduously in producing a translation which the Director has little hesitancy in characterizing as the "last word" in English translations of Grotius, at least for this generation. Formal assurance, however, has now been given that this translation will be ready for the printer by the first of May and it will be promptly put through the press during the coming year. As the photographic reproduction was published in 1913, though withheld from distribution until the

¹ Year Book, 1919, p. 125.

² Year Book, 1921, p. 137.

³ Year Book, 1918, pp. 136-41; 1919, pp. 107-9; 1920, p. 114; 1921, pp. 134-35.

translation should be ready, the appearance of the latter will complete this work of Grotius and will automatically release the other four numbers mentioned above.

With the issuance of the five works now in press, the publication of the five numbers now on hand in manuscript form will be taken up with renewed vigor. These are:

Belli, Pierino: *De Re Militari et De Bello* (1563).

Bynkershoek, Cornelius van: *Quaestionum Juris Publici Libri II* (1737).

Gentili, Alberico: *De Jure Belli Libri Tres* (1588-1589 separately; 1598 together).

Pufendorf, Samuel von: *Elementorum Jurisprudentiae Universalis Libri Duo* (1661).

Suarez, Francisco: *De Bello* (1621) and selections from *De Legibus et Deo Legislatore* (1612).

The Director regrets to report the death of Lord Bryce, who had recommended the inclusion in the series of the *Defensor Pacis* of Marsilius of Padua and had promised to furnish the introduction to it. Indeed, it was because of this recommendation and by means of this introduction that it was hoped to bring properly within the series a work which is in the domain of political science rather than of international law.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE INTERNATIONALE DE DROIT DES GENS

A list of the published and projected volumes of this series of French translations of works on international law appeared in the last annual report.¹ In accordance with the decision of the Executive Committee not to proceed with the printing of further volumes of the series until some of the more urgent publications were completed, the work done on them has been limited to a revision of translations and to the making of an index of one of them, which it has been found feasible to do in draft from the original English text. It is hoped to issue at least one of the volumes in the course of the coming year, especially the one dealing with the Hague Conferences as being timely.

COLLECTION AND PUBLICATION OF INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATIONS

This monumental work, which is under preparation by Professor John Bassett Moore, continues to progress steadily. Difficulties thrown in the way of research during the World War by the closing of record offices to the public are gradually disappearing; and it is also growing easier to engage competent assistance for such research. The plan and scope of the work, as outlined by Professor Moore, is designed to embrace all international arbitrations, mediations of so formal a character as to be analogous to arbitration, and the proceedings of domestic commissions established for the adjustment of international claims; to make the reports of all these matters full and complete; and to present them in such form as to enable the work to be serially continued after the present editor may

¹ Year Book, 1921, p. 136.

cease to be connected with it. The routine work of research, translation and copying during the past year has had reference to a large number of arbitrations and claims commissions. The assumption by Professor Moore of the duties of a judge on the International Court of Justice at The Hague, while necessitating some rearrangements, is not expected to interfere with the prosecution of this work.

PRIZE CASES DECIDED IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT, 1789-1918

This collection, as has been previously stated, includes also cases on the instance side in which questions of prize law were involved. The Clarendon Press has already printed off the edition of the main body of the compilation, consisting of 2,098 pages in three volumes. The cases are 191 in number. Proofs of the tables of cases and a copious index are now passing. It has been decided to include in the introductory matter the prize cases decided by the Federal Court of Appeals in Cases of Capture created by the Continental Congress, where the decisions were accompanied by opinions. This court filed only eight opinions, all of which are reported in 2 Dallas, pages 1-42. The other cases decided by the Court may be found in the appendix of Volume 131 of the *United States Supreme Court Reports*, pp. xxxv-xlix.

NIPPOLD'S DIE GESTALTUNG DES VÖLKERRECHTS NACH DEM WELTKRIEGE

The English translation of this work has been completed and has been put into type at the Clarendon Press. Corrected proofsheets have recently been received from Professor Amos S. Hershey, Professor of Political Science and International Law at Indiana University, who prepared the translation.

DECISIONS OF CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL INVOLVING INTERNATIONAL LAW

This collection, which was authorized by the Executive Committee shortly before the outbreak of the World War, has long lain in abeyance, being subordinated to work that was undertaken with direct reference to current events. The manuscript as first prepared for press, consisting of all the cases in which Chief Justice Marshall filed opinions discussing questions of international law both in the Supreme Court of the United States and on circuit, was found to be too bulky for publication in one volume. On revision, by eliminating those parts of the opinions and arguments that are directed to the questions of municipal law that frequently are mingled in the same case, the bulk has been reduced so that a single volume will suffice. It is believed too that this measure will on the whole be advantageous to the student, although the practicing lawyer always prefers to have the whole case before him. The manuscript as thus revised has been edited for printing and will soon be sent to press.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE WORLD WAR

These documents, which the Division of International Law is preparing for publication in English translation upon the recommendation of the Director and with the approval of the Executive Committee, and which supplement the material contained in the two volumes of *Diplomatic Documents Relating to the Outbreak of the World War*, published by the Division in 1916, were described in detail in the last annual report.¹ During the year the formidable task of translating these texts, which will make over 3,000 printed pages, was completed. The English translation has been revised and is now being edited for the printer as rapidly as possible.

No further material has been received by the Director in connection with the work of the first subcommittee of the German Parliamentary Commission.² It is assumed that this subcommittee published only the report which we now have and which will form a part of the series.

AUTHORITATIVE EXPRESSIONS OF OPINION REGARDING THE MONROE DOCTRINE

The manuscript of this work, which has been received from Dr. Alejandro Alvarez, will produce a volume of moderate size. It will be a source-book of both North American and Latin American expositions of the Monroe Doctrine, being a collection of the statements of accredited publicists of both continents on the definition, interpretation and application of the famous Doctrine. An extended description of the purpose of the volume may be found in earlier reports.³

Pamphlet Series

- No. 36. DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE PROGRAM OF THE FIRST HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE.
- No. 37. THE HAGUE COURT REPORTS. GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN AND FRANCE *v.* PORTUGAL. AWARDS RENDERED SEPTEMBER 2 AND 4, 1920, IN THE MATTER OF THE EXPROPRIATED RELIGIOUS PROPERTIES IN PORTUGAL.
- No. 38. NOTES ON SOVEREIGNTY, FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE STATE AND OF THE WORLD, BY ROBERT LANSING.
- No. 39. THE FUTURE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, BY L. OPPENHEIM.

The above four pamphlets were described in the Director's last annual report,⁴ but issued subsequently.

No. 40. THE CONSORTIUM

This was one of a series of pamphlets, Nos. 40 to 47, issued at the suggestion of the State Department for use in connection with the Conference on the Limitation of Armament. It contains the principal documents, as made public by the

¹ Year Book, 1921, pp. 141-43.

² See Year Book, 1921, p. 142.

³ Year Book, 1917, pp. 128-29; 1918, p. 129.

⁴ Year Book, 1921, pp. 139-41.

Department of State, setting forth the negotiations that resulted in the organization by the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan of the new international consortium for rendering financial assistance to China, as well as the text of the Consortium Agreement signed by the four banking groups with the approval of their respective governments in October, 1920, and a few documents of subsequent date. The preliminary documents comprise: those relating to the formation, at the suggestion of the Department of State, of the new enlarged American Banking Group; the notes exchanged between the Department and the three foreign offices outlining the plan and general scope of the new Consortium; those relating to the meetings of the banking groups for preliminary organization held in Paris in May, 1919, and those relating to the reservation by the Japanese Government of certain portions of the provinces of Mongolia and Manchuria from the operations of the Consortium; and finally the correspondence that led up to the withdrawal of the Japanese reservations and the entry into the Consortium of the Japanese group.

NO. 41. OUTER MONGOLIA. TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS

NO. 42. SHANTUNG. TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS

NO. 43. KOREA. TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS

NO. 44. MANCHURIA. TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS

These four pamphlets were also issued at the suggestion of the State Department for use in connection with the Conference on the Limitation of Armament.

Most of the material in them, with the exception of the one on Korea, was taken from MacMurray's *Treaties and Agreements with and concerning China, 1894-1919*. They were issued in this manual form, with the addition of a few documents not within the scope of that work, to facilitate the study of the international situation of these countries one by one.

NO. 45. THE SINO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS OF 1915. JAPANESE AND CHINESE DOCUMENTS AND CHINESE OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The Japanese and Chinese Documents and the Chinese Official Statement contained in this pamphlet are reprinted from the official English translations published by the Japanese and Chinese Governments in 1915. The documents comprise the initial instructions to the Japanese Minister in Peking of December, 1914, regarding the proposals to be made to the Chinese Government; the Japanese proposals of January 18, 1915, consisting of five groups; the counter project of the Chinese Government, February 12, 1915; the revised Japanese proposals of April 26; the memorandum of the Chinese Government and reply to the revised proposals, May 1, 1915; Japan's ultimatum of May 7, together with explanatory note; the reply of the Chinese Government accepting the ultimatum, May 8, 1915; and the treaties and exchanges of notes of May 25, 1915. Wherever the same document has been published by both governments the pamphlet presents the two versions in parallel columns. The original titles of the documents have

been retained in each case, and the sources of the translations indicated. The Chinese Official Statement presents the facts regarding the negotiations from the Chinese point of view, setting forth in more or less detail the reasons for the position taken by the Chinese Government on the various proposals.

The pamphlet is one of the series issued in connection with the Conference on the Limitation of Armament.

NO. 46. THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS. A COLLECTION OF THE PROJECTS PROPOSED FOR THE SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM, PRECEDED BY AN HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION, BY DR. HANS WEHBERG.

This is another in the series issued in connection with the Washington Conference. The original French edition of this pamphlet was published by the Interparliamentary Union at Brussels in 1914 under the title of *Limitation des armements, relevé des projets émis pour la solution du problème, précédé d'une introduction historique*. With the authorization of Mr. Christian L. Lange, Secretary General of the Interparliamentary Union, the Endowment had this translation made and issued with an appendix of a few pages from one of Mr. Lange's own works entitled *The Conditions of a Lasting Peace*, which was published by the Interparliamentary Bureau at Christiania in 1917. The original work of Dr. Wehberg was undertaken upon the invitation of the Interparliamentary Bureau and was intended to serve as a basis for the deliberations of the Special Commission of Investigation instituted by the Executive Committee of the Interparliamentary Union.

NO. 47. CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT IN CHINA: PRESENT CONDITIONS AND PROSPECTS, BY W. W. WILLOUGHBY

This volume, by one well versed in Chinese affairs, gives an account of the government organization and the political practices and concepts prevailing in China prior to the Revolution in 1912, an outline of the events occurring since 1911, an encouraging appraisal of the present situation, and a hopeful outlook for the future. It also contains practical propositions for the good of China which the author considered worthy of the attention of the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament. Although not yet ready for distribution to the public, the manuscript was in the hands of the Endowment in sufficient time to be available and of use to the American delegates to the Conference.

Monographs for the Conference on the Limitation of Armament

In addition to the pamphlets issued upon the subject of the International Consortium, Outer Mongolia, Shantung, Korea, Manchuria, the Sino-Japanese Negotiations of 1915, the Limitation of Armament and Constitutional Government in China, comprising Nos. 40 to 47 inclusive, described in the paragraphs

immediately preceding, which were issued in editions of 1,500 and supplied to all parties to the Conference who desired them, the Endowment's depository libraries, the daily press, and interested individuals, a number of unpublished monographs were also prepared for the confidential use of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament at the suggestion of the Department of State.

The following monographs in this series were printed for the confidential use of the officials of the State Department and the members of the American Delegation:

Foreign Relations of China, by M. J. Bau. In six parts, each a pamphlet in itself, dealing respectively with the Diplomatic History of China, the Policies of the Great Powers in China, the Policy of Japan in China, the Impairments of China's Sovereignty, New Problems Arising Since the War and A Foreign Policy for China.

Trans-Pacific Commerce and Shipping, by Peter C. Crockatt. A study of the situation before and during the World War, with special attention to trade problems and national policies.

American Policy in China, 1840-1870, by Tyler Dennett. A rather detailed account of the United States diplomacy in China from its very beginning until it joined with Great Britain in maintaining the policy of the Open Door.

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance, by Alfred L. P. Dennis. A brief history of the Alliance, how it has worked since its negotiation in 1902, and the various opinions and criticisms of it.

Russia in the Far East, by Baron Korff. Russia's advance in Siberia, her contact with China, and her relations with Japan, discussed from the Russian point of view. A final chapter advocates maintenance of Russia's rights and interests until she has returned to orderly conditions of government.

Japan's Foreign Relations Prior to 1911, by Walter W. McLaren, that is from the dawn of her history to the time when she was universally acknowledged to be a world Power.

Constitutional Developments in China since 1911, by Harold Monk Vinacke, in which the author clearly shows that real progress has been made, and that China needs a policy of "hands off" on the part of other governments.

The Heritage of the Orient, by Kenneth Saunders. This title refers to art, philosophy and religion, which are discussed with relation to India, China and Japan.

In addition to the foregoing confidential prints, there was also a series of manuscripts prepared at the suggestion of the Department of State and turned over to it for such use as it cared to make of them. These manuscripts were as follows:

Five monographs prepared by the Endowment upon *The Growth of the Armaments of the United States, Great Britain, France, Japan and Italy*.

Chinese-American Relations during the Past Half Century, by K. S. Latourette.
Development of Education in the Far East, by John Dewey.

The Monroe Doctrine, by J. H. Latané.
The Sino-Japanese War, by Jesse S. Reeves.
The Russo-Japanese War, by Everett S. Brown.
The Battle of Concessions, by R. T. Crane.
The Boxer Rebellion, by Ralston Hayden.
Narcotic Traffic in the Far East, by Mrs. Hamilton Wright.

There is now under consideration the question of the publication of certain of the unpublished manuscripts. In case of publication they will be issued in the regular pamphlet series of the Division of International Law.

Spanish Pamphlet Series

NO. 2. COMISIÓN ENCARGADA DEL ESTUDIO DE LA RESPONSABILIDAD DE LOS AUTORES DE LA GUERRA E IMPOSICIÓN DE PEÑAS. INFORME PRESENTADO A LA CONFERENCIA PRELIMINAR DE LA PAZ.

This pamphlet of fifty-eight pages is a Spanish version of the official English text of the Reports of the Commission of Responsibilities created by the Preliminary Peace Conference at Paris to inquire into and report upon the violations of international law committed by Germany and its allies during the course of the World War from July 28, 1914, the date of the Austro-Hungarian declaration of war against Serbia, to November 11, 1918, the date of the armistice granted by the Allied and Associated Powers to Germany. These reports consist of the report of the majority and the dissenting reports of the American and Japanese members. They have heretofore been printed in English by the Division of International Law in No. 32 of its regular pamphlet series.

NO. 3. EL TRATADO DE PAZ CON ALEMANIA ANTE EL SENADO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS, POR GEORGE A. FINCH

This is a translation of an article contributed by Mr. George A. Finch to the American Journal of International Law in January, 1920, entitled *The Treaty of Peace with Germany in the United States Senate*. It traces the history of the Versailles Treaty of June 28, 1919, in the United States Senate from the time of its first communication by President Wilson to March 19, 1920, the date of its second rejection, giving the texts of reservations adopted and analyzing the votes thereon, besides giving an account of the principal propositions that failed of acceptance.

NO. 4. DISCURSO PRESIDENCIAL PRONUNCIADO EN LA DECIMAQUINTA CONFERENCIA ANUAL DE LA SOCIEDAD AMERICANA DE DERECHO INTERNACIONAL, POR ELIHU ROOT.

This is a translation of the address delivered by Mr. Root as President of the American Society of International Law on opening the fifteenth annual meeting of the Society held at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., April 27, 1921. The original English is printed in the Proceedings of the Society.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

The Division has a number of manuscripts on hand other than those above mentioned in different stages of preparation, some of them quite ready for the printers. Among them is a report by Dr. Alejandro Alvarez on the lectures given by him under the auspices of the Endowment before the universities of the United States several years ago, accounts of which have appeared in earlier reports of the Division.¹ Others are a Spanish treatise on international law by Sr. González Hontoria; a collection of Latin American arbitration treaties by Professor William R. Manning of the University of Texas; official correspondence and documents of the United States concerning the emancipation of the Latin American countries, collected by the same editor; a collection of classic projects of international organization, and several works in French for the Bibliothèque Internationale de Droit des Gens. All of these projects are described in previous reports of the Director.

Fellowships in International Law

Pursuant to the authorization of the Trustees at their last meeting, the Division of International Law continued the offer of Fellowships in International Law during the academic year 1921-22. From among a total of thirty-three applications, the following awards were made by the committee of professors and lawyers selected from outside the personnel of the Endowment:

Students' Fellowships:

Helen Elizabeth Brennan, Bryn Mawr College
 Fridolin Augustin Buholzer, University of Oregon
 Roy Houston Caldwell, University of Texas
 Alexander Hamilton Frey, Yale Law School
 Thorsten Waino Valentine Kalijarvi, Clark College (renewal)
 Harry Leo Kreeger, Columbia University (renewal)
 Dean Slagle, University of Kentucky (renewal)
 John Wu, University of Michigan, Law School

Teachers' Fellowships:

Mary Bernard Allen, Radcliffe College (renewal)
 Adolph Mason Hoenny, Yale University
 Irby Roland Hudson, Vanderbilt University
 Emery Johnson Woodall, Columbia University

The institution at which each Fellow is studying under the Fellowship, the courses pursued and the subjects of special research are given in the following table:

<i>Fellow and Institution at which studying</i>	<i>Courses pursued</i>	<i>Special research for thesis</i>
Mary Bernard Allen	(Fellowship withdrawn)	

¹ Year Book, 1917, p. 113; 1918, p. 123.

<i>Fellow and Institution at which studying</i>	<i>Courses pursued</i>	<i>Special research for thesis</i>
Helen E. Brennan Harvard University	Government Economics History	Provisions of the Third Treaty of Partition (1700) which were carried out in the Treaty of Utrecht
F. A. Buholzer Harvard University	Constitutional Law Select Cases in International Law International Law Political Theory	Daily Events of International Import
Roy H. Caldwell Columbia University	International Law Problems in International Law History of Diplomacy Political History of Continental Europe from the middle of the 18th century through the revolution of 1848	International Arbitral Procedure
Alexander H. Frey St. John's College, Oxford	International Law and Diplomacy Private International Law Problems of the Theory of Law Sources and Actions of Roman Law	The Privilege of Belligerents to Interfere with Neutral Commerce
Adolph Mason Hoenny Yale University	International Law Research Work in International Law (Seminar) Admiralty Conflict of Laws Constitutional Law	
Irby Roland Hudson Columbia University	International Law Problems of International Law Constitutional Law of the United States History of Political Theory Governmental Research	
Harry L. Kreeger Columbia University	International Law History of International Relations: Diplomacy Legal History Civil Law	The Effects of Change of Sovereignty in International Law

<i>Fellow and Institution at which studying</i>	<i>Courses pursued</i>	<i>Special research for thesis</i>
Thorsten W. V. Kalijarvi Harvard University	International Law Selected Cases in International Law A History of the Diplomacy of the United States A History of Political Theory	Effects of American democracy on the relations with Great Britain 1845-1861
Dean Slagle Yale University	International Law International Law Seminar International Law, Private History and Development of Law Roman and Comparative Continental Law Law of Admiralty	Powers of De Facto Governments and Transmissibility of their obligations The Relation between International Law and Municipal Law
Emery J. Woodall Yale University	International Law International Law (Seminar) Roman Law Conflict of Laws Admiralty Economic Organization of Contemporary Europe Public Finance	Powers of De Facto Governments and Transmissibility of their obligations The Relation between International Law and Municipal Law Debts and contractual claims in case of State succession The Treaty Obligations of China Legal Analysis applied to International Law
John Wu University of Paris	Droit International Public: Etude juridique des arbitrages internationaux Droit International Public: Le Traité de paix.—La Société des Nations Droit Constitutionnel Comparé Histoire des Doctrines Economiques Economie Sociale Comparée	La Méthode du droit des gens: Essai de la critique juridique

Upon the recommendation of the Director the Executive Committee has approved the continuance of these Fellowships for the ensuing academic year,

and the Committee on International Law Fellowships will be ready to make the awards as soon as the continuance of the Fellowships is approved by the Trustees at their annual meeting.

The Teaching of International Law in Educational Institutions of the United States

On April 18, 1913, the Division of International Law issued a printed report on the teaching of international law in the educational institutions of the United States. This report was prepared as the result of the resolution of the Board of Trustees adopted on December 14, 1911, upon the motion of the late Honorable Andrew D. White, directing the Executive Committee to propose and carry out a plan for increasing the interest in the subject of arbitration and international law in the universities, colleges and law schools of the United States. The report included tables showing, for the academic year 1911-12, (1) universities, colleges and law schools teaching international law or related subjects, and (2) colleges, universities and law schools not teaching international law or related subjects.

During the ten years which have elapsed since the report was prepared, the Endowment has, through several means, endeavored to increase the interest in the subject in American institutions of learning. As the direct result of the reference of the recommendations contained in the above-mentioned report, to the American Society of International Law for consideration at its annual meeting in April, 1914, and upon the recommendation of the Society, the Endowment, through its Division of International Law, has offered since 1917 a minimum of ten Fellowships in international law at an annual cost of \$10,000. These Fellowships are intended to supply a trained teaching personnel, which it was found was one of the greatest drawbacks to the offering of adequate courses in the subject. The interest of the student body has been appealed to by occasional lectures by prominent authorities on the subject. An account of the Fellowships and of the lectures are given in the annual reports of the Director printed in the Year Books.¹

Both lecturer and student have been supplied with source material for the study and teaching of the subject through the series of publications of the Division of International Law, which are deposited in the libraries of the leading universities, colleges and law schools.

In order that some estimate may be had of the effect of the Endowment's efforts in these directions, the Director of the Division last year sent out a series of questionnaires to American educational institutions for the purpose of ascertaining the present status of the teaching of international law and related subjects. The results disclosed by the answers to these questionnaires have been tabulated and are reproduced in the annexed comparative tables, of which the following is a summary:

¹ See *supra*, pp. 170-73.

Institutions teaching international law	Number	1911		1921		Increase		Decrease	
		Hours	Students	Hours	Students	Hours	Students	Hours	Students
In 1911 and 1921..	142	11,079	4,798	12,429	6,785	1,350	1,987	....	....
In 1921 but not in 1911.....	83	....	....	5,670	2,205	5,670	2,205	....	....
In 1911 but not in 1921.....	78	3,669	1,474	....	....	....	....	3,669	1,474
Totals.....	303	14,748	6,272	18,099	8,990	7,020	4,192	3,669	1,474
Net increase.....	5	....	....	....	....	3,351	2,718	....	....

From the summary it will be observed that in 1911-12 international law or related subjects were taught in 220 educational institutions of the United States, while in the year 1920-21 the number stood at 225, a net increase of only 5. There was, however, a greater change in these figures than is indicated by the totals, for of the 220 institutions on the 1911-12 list as teaching the subject, 78 do not appear on the 1920-21 list, while on the latter list 83 institutions appear which were not given on the first list. It would be interesting to ascertain the reasons for the discontinuance of the teaching of the subject by the 78 institutions first mentioned and for the addition of the subject by the 83 institutions last mentioned. This, however, must await a subsequent report.

If the net increase in the number of institutions seems a bit disappointing, the addition of the number of hours devoted to the study of the subject and the enlargement of the classes of students are very gratifying. In 1911-12 the 220 institutions teaching the subject assigned 14,748 hours to it, or an average of 67 hours per academic year. In 1920-21 the 225 institutions listed as teaching the subject assigned a total of 18,099 hours to it, making an increase of 3,351 hours, or an average of 80 hours per academic year. These figures show an increase of approximately 20 per cent in the number of hours devoted to the subject.

The number of students who were taking the subject in 1911-12 was 6,272 as against 8,990 in 1920-21, an increase of 2,718 students, or approximately 45 per cent.

TABLE I

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND LAW SCHOOLS TEACHING INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATED SUBJECTS 1920-21, WHICH WERE LISTED IN LAST REPORT AS TEACHING SAID SUBJECTS

Name of Institution	Location	Total hours per year		Number taking international law and related subjects	
		1911-12	1920-21	1911-12	1920-21
Albion College.....	Albion, Mich.	40	36	....	8
Amherst College.....	Amherst, Mass.	102	72	160	22
Arkansas, University of.....	Fayetteville, Ark.	51	72	15	6
Beloit College.....	Beloit, Wis.	36	96	10	15
Bethany College.....	Bethany, W. Va.	....	....	19	....
Boston University.....	Boston, Mass.	40	15	....	15
Brown University.....	Providence, R. I.	48	180	40	32
Bucknell University.....	Lewisburg, Pa.	84	54	15	25
Buffalo, University of.....	Buffalo, N. Y.	8	90	....	10
Butler College ^a	Indianapolis, Ind.	60	36	13	....
California, University of.....	Berkeley, Cal.	72	234	82	404
Catholic University of America ..	Washington, D. C.	100	64	1	2
Central Wesleyan College ^a	Warrenton, Mo.	54	54	19	5
Chicago, University of.....	Chicago, Ill.	120	156	36	102
Chicago Law School.....	Chicago, Ill.	50	60	40	45
Clark College & Clark University.	Worcester, Mass.	126	6	16	50
Coe College.....	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	54	162	2	77
Colgate University.....	Hamilton, N. Y.	....	140	....	37
Colorado, University of.....	Boulder, Col.	72	9	32	33
Columbia University.....	New York, N. Y.	288	390	96	223
Cornell College ^b	Mt. Vernon, Iowa	72	36	10	19
Dartmouth College.....	Hanover, N. H.	108	92	24	89
Denison University.....	Granville, Ohio	72	54	11	10
Denver, University of.....	Denver, Col.	132	72	74	87
De Pauw University ^b	Greencastle, Ind.	....	108	....	37
Earlham College.....	Earlham, Ind.	60	108	9	8
Elon College.....	Elon College, N. C.	120	108	65	28
Fairmount College.....	Wichita, Kans.	54	90	12	35
Franklin and Marshall College...	Lancaster, Pa.	70	72	20	27
Franklin College.....	Franklin, Ind.	26	11	15	40
Gallaudet College.....	Washington, D. C.	60	30	21	13
Georgetown University.....	Washington, D. C.	40	27	40	75
George Washington University...	Washington, D. C.	324	252	17	149
Gettysburg College [formerly Pennsylvania College] ^b	Gettysburg, Pa.	60	48	65	....

^a Course not given 1920-21.

^b Course not given 1920-21. Figures for 1919-20.

TABLE I—*Continued*

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND LAW SCHOOLS TEACHING INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATED SUBJECTS 1920-1921, WHICH WERE LISTED IN LAST REPORT AS TEACHING SAID SUBJECTS

Name of Institution	Location	Total hours per year		Number taking international law and related subjects	
		1911-12	1920-21	1911-12	1920-21
Goshen College	Goshen, Ind.	60	108	12	12
Grinnell College	Grinnell, Iowa	80	70	35	10
Grove City College	Grove City, Pa.	36	36	19	5
Hamilton College	Clinton, N. Y.	80	216	25	106
Hamilton College of Law	Chicago, Ill.	24	..	2	10
Harvard University	Cambridge, Mass.	359	486	79	82
Heidelberg University	Tiffin, Ohio	36	72	4	36
Howard University	Washington, D. C.	158	92	60	60
Idaho, College of	Caldwell, Idaho	72	54	..	8
Illinois, University of	Urbana, Ill.	128	106	42	70
Indiana University	Bloomington, Ind.	324	72	29	20
Indianapolis, University of	Indianapolis, Ind.	15	40	22	13
Iowa, State Univ. of	Iowa City, Iowa	72	132	63	134
Iowa State Teachers College	Cedar Falls, Iowa	60	60	9	30
Johns Hopkins University	Baltimore, Md.	72	57	40	42
Kalamazoo College	Kalamazoo, Mich.	54	3	....	13
Kansas, University of	Lawrence, Kans.	36	114	28	72
Kansas City University	Kansas City, Kans.	54	54	....	....
Kansas State Agricultural College	Manhattan, Kans.	24	72	....	12
Kentucky, State University of	Lexington, Ky.	....	20	20	4
Kenyon College ^a	Gambier, Ohio	54	54	7	....
Lafayette College	Easton, Pa.	28	54	30	22
Lake Forest College ^b	Lake Forest, Ill.	108	96	8	7
Lawrence College	Appleton, Wis.	54	54	16	13
Lebanon Valley College	Annville, Pa.	54	51	12	10
Lehigh University	Bethlehem, Pa.	68	105	15	15
Leland Stanford Junior University	Stanford University, Cal.	157	308	47	102
Lincoln Memorial University	Harrogate, Tenn.	12	48	....	27
Macalester College ^a	St. Paul, Minn.	54	54	16	....
McMinnville College ^c	McMinnville, Ore.	60	54	5	7
Maine, University of	Orono, Me.	60	90	70	42
Marietta College	Marietta, Ohio	54	108	24	62
Marquette University ^a	Milwaukee, Wis.	108	34	....	....
Maryland, University of	College Park, Md.	33	119	50	205
Maryville College ^a	Maryville, Tenn.	70	54	5	....
Mass. Inst. of Technology	Cambridge, Mass.	15	30	117	78
Michigan, University of	Ann Arbor, Mich.	144	289	60	393
Middlebury College	Middlebury, Vt.	96	50	53	30

^a Course not given 1920-21.

^b Course not given 1920-21. Figures for 1919-20.

^c Name changed to Linfield College, January, 1922.

TABLE I—*Continued*

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND LAW SCHOOLS TEACHING INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATED SUBJECTS 1920-1921, WHICH WERE LISTED IN LAST REPORT AS TEACHING SAID SUBJECTS

Name of Institution	Location	Total hours per year		Number taking international law and related subjects	
		1911-12	1920-21	1911-12	1920-21
Minnesota, University of ^a	Minneapolis, Minn.	162	306	103	83
Missouri, University of	Columbia, Mo.	18	112	....	76
Monmouth College ^b	Monmouth, Ill.	72	54	28	16
Montana State University ^b	Missoula, Mont.	126	48	2	4
Morningside College	Sioux City, Iowa	....	54	15	23
Mount Union College	Alliance, Ohio	36	4	24	15
Muskingum College	New Concord, Ohio	....	144	45	116
National University Law School ^a	Washington, D. C.	10	....	238	....
Nebraska, University of	Lincoln, Nebr.	288	108	58	18
Nebraska Wesleyan University ^a	University Place, Nebr.	72	48	37	....
Nevada, University of	Reno, Nev.	30	3	4	5
Newberry College	Newberry, S. C.	36	18	18	52
New York, College of the City of	New York City	36	51	120	21
New York University	New York City	80	188	19	56
Northwestern College ^a	Naperville, Ill.	54	36	8	....
Northwestern University	Evanston, Ill.	324	60	66	80
Notre Dame, University of	Notre Dame, Ind.	136	18	40	22
Oberlin College	Oberlin, Ohio	108	72	....	55
Ohio State University	Columbus, Ohio	218	216	34	87
Ohio University	Athens, Ohio	36	72	....	102
Oklahoma, University of	Norman, Okla.	54	108	20	19
Oregon Agricultural College	Corvallis, Ore.	54	96	....	101
Oregon, University of ^a	Eugene, Ore.	80	48	15	....
Otterbein College	Westerville, Ohio	72	72	20	25
Pacific, College of the ^a	San Jose, Cal.	108	36	6	8
Pennsylvania State College	State College, Pa.	96	48	6	15
Pittsburgh, University of	Pittsburgh, Pa.	60	72	12	13
Pomona College	Claremont, Cal.	54	108	32	58
Princeton University	Princeton, N. J.	144	54	104	117
Radcliffe College	Cambridge, Mass.	93	36	2	16
Randolph-Macon Woman's College	Lynchburg, Va.	....	34	....	136
Rochester, University of	Rochester, N. Y.	60	108	25	19
Rutgers College	New Brunswick, N. J.	18	102	70	20
St. John's College	Annapolis, Md.	34	60	20	21
St. Louis University	St. Louis, Mo.	20	36	30	45
Santa Clara, University of ^a	Santa Clara, Cal.	58	28	29	...
Shurtleff College	Alton, Ill.	70	144	13	24

^a Course not given 1920-21.

^b Course not given 1920-21. Figures for 1919-20.

* International Law students enrolled at American University 1920-21. See Table II.

TABLE I—*Continued*

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND LAW SCHOOLS TEACHING INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATED SUBJECTS 1920-1921, WHICH WERE LISTED IN LAST REPORT AS TEACHING SAID SUBJECTS

Name of Institution	Location	Total hours per year		Number taking international law and related subjects	
		1911-12	1920-21	1911-12	1920-21
South Dakota State College of Agriculture & Mechanic Arts...	Brookings, S. D.	....	36	....	9
South Dakota, University of.....	Vermillion, S. D.	72	72	25	48
Southern California, University of..	Los Angeles, Cal.	64	128	58	48
Susquehanna University.....	Selinsgrove, Pa.	120	60	72	42
Swarthmore College.....	Swarthmore, Pa.	94	240	57	104
Syracuse University.....	Syracuse, N. Y.	72	648	75	237
Texas Christian University.....	Fort Worth, Texas	144	72	30	22
Texas, University of.....	Austin, Texas	30	180	233	54
Theil College.....	Greenville, Pa.	54	36	9	24
Toledo University.....	Toledo, Ohio	72	8	....	21
Trinity College.....	Hartford, Conn.	45	108	29	18
Tufts College*.....	Tufts College, Mass.	108	....	....	....
United States Naval Academy....	Annapolis, Md.	48	30	150	270
Upper Iowa University.....	Fayette, Iowa	72	72	23	20
Utah, University of.....	Salt Lake City, Utah	180	72	8	47
Vermont, University of, and State Agricultural College.....	Burlington, Vt.	78	54	5	40
Virginia, University of.....	University, Va.	20	69	70	127
Wabash College.....	Crawfordsville, Ind.	40	108	39	14
Wake Forest College.....	Wake Forest, N. C.	36	30	13	21
Washburn College.....	Topeka, Kans.	36	90	12	84
Washington & Lee University....	Lexington, Va.	44	144	100	42
Washington College of Law.....	Washington, D. C.	7	24	6	9
Washington, State College of.....	Pullman, Wash.	54	54	....	8
Washington, University of.....	Seattle, Wash.	108	139	4	134
Washington University.....	St. Louis, Mo.	72	26	39	30
Western Reserve University.....	Cleveland, Ohio.	....	54	135	24
Westminster College.....	New Wilmington, Pa.	18	54	10	19
West Virginia University.....	Morgantown, W. Va.	72	6	13	19
William and Mary, College of....	Williamsburg, Va.	36	54	10	15
Wisconsin, University of.....	Madison, Wis.	444	273	52	208
Wittenberg College.....	Springfield, Ohio	54	36	48	65
Wyoming, University of*.....	Laramie, Wyo.	40	36	3	....
Yale University.....	New Haven, Conn.	252	64	204	14
Total (142).....		11,079	12,429	4,798	6,785

* Course not given 1920-21.

TABLE II

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND LAW SCHOOLS TEACHING INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATED SUBJECTS 1920-21, WHICH WERE NOT LISTED IN LAST REPORT AS TEACHING SAID SUBJECTS

Name of Institution	Location	Total hours per year	Total students	Students taking international law and related subjects
Adelphi College.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.	204	574	106
Albright College.....	Myerstown, Pa.	72	202	19
Allegheny College.....	Meadville, Pa.	72	536	13
American University.....	Washington, D. C.	176	148 ^a	156 ^b
Arkansas Law School.....	Little Rock, Ark.	30	....	....
Aurora College ^c	Aurora, Ill.	72	58	9
Baker University.....	Baldwin City, Kans.	54	418	17
Baldwin-Wallace College.....	Berea, Ohio	54	653	21
Bluffton College.....	Bluffton, Ohio	54	337	8
Bowdoin College.....	Brunswick, Me.	108	468	24
Bradley Polytechnic Institute.....	Peoria, Ill.	72	2,014	2
Bryn Mawr College.....	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	66	479	8
Campion College.....	Prairie du Chien, Wis.	54	420	....
Capital University.....	Columbus, Ohio	108	275	26
Carleton College.....	Northfield, Minn.	54	740	....
Carthage College.....	Carthage, Ill.	54	189	7
Centre College ^a	Danville, Ky.	54	269	....
Charleston, College of.....	Charleston, S. C.	30	130	4
Cincinnati, Univ. of.....	Cincinnati, Ohio	48	3,864	14
Colby College.....	Waterville, Me.	?	15	....
Colorado State Teachers College..	Greeley, Col.	48	35	25
Connecticut College for Women ^a ..	New London, Conn.	54	350	....
Creighton University.....	Omaha, Neb.	36	1,839	....
Culver-Stockton College.....	Canton, Mo.	54	104	6
Cumberland University.....	Lebanon, Tenn.	7½	394	160
Davidson College.....	Davidson, N. C.	54	500	31
Des Moines University ^a	Des Moines, Iowa	60	780	....
Detroit College of Law, Y. M. C. A.	Detroit, Mich.	6	455	65
Drury College.....	Springfield, Mo.	3	272	140
Dubuque, University of ^c	Dubuque, Iowa	108	136	10
Ellsworth College.....	Iowa Falls, Iowa	27	418	9
Emory University ^a	Emory University, Ga.	36	1,020	....
Emporia, College of.....	Emporia, Kans.	108	313	45
Eureka College.....	Eureka, Ill.	36	303	6
Findlay College.....	Findlay, Ohio	80	431	7
Georgia, University of.....	Athens, Ga.	75	1,425	19
Goucher College.....	Baltimore, Md.	160	855	40

^a Course not given 1920-21.

^b These figures include students from National University Law School, Table I.

^c Course not given 1920-21. Figures for 1919-20.

TABLE II—*Continued*

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND LAW SCHOOLS TEACHING INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATED SUBJECTS 1920-21, WHICH WERE NOT LISTED IN LAST REPORT AS TEACHING SAID SUBJECTS

Name of Institution	Location	Total hours per year	Total students	Students taking international law and related subjects
Guilford College ^a	Guilford College, N. C.	54	220	17
Hiram College	Hiram, Ohio	108	296	19
Hope College	Holland, Mich.	72	487	30
Hunter College of the City of N. Y.	New York, N. Y.	90	1,150	7
Idaho, University of ^b	Moscow, Idaho	36	1,000	....
Illinois Wesleyan Univ.	Bloomington, Ill.	24	520	21
Jamestown College	Jamestown, N. D.	54	171	7
Kentucky, University of	Lexington, Ky.	36	1,259	10
Knox College ^b	Galesburg, Ill.	60	528	....
Lincoln College ^b	Lincoln, Ill.	54	191	....
Louisville, University of	Louisville, Ky.	108	900	10
Loyola University	New Orleans, La.	32	?	225
Miami University ^b	Oxford, Ohio	216	700	48
Minnesota College of Law	Minneapolis, Minn.	15	269	29
Mississippi Agricultural & Mech. College ^b	Agricul. Col., Miss.	54	1,564	....
Missouri Wesleyan College	Cameron, Mo.	54	520	12
Morehouse College	Atlanta, Ga.	68	574	9
Mount Holyoke College	South Hadley, Mass.	51	787	24
New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mech. Arts	Durham, N. H.	36	891	38
New York State College for Teachers	Albany, N. Y.	59	1,534	42
North Dakota Agricultural College	Agricul. College, N. D.	36	375	12
North Georgia Agricultural College	Dahlongega, Ga.	....	172	12
Occidental College	Los Angeles, Cal.	54	506	20
Ohio Wesleyan University	Delaware, Ohio	7	1,585	16
Parsons College ^b	Fairfield, Iowa	54	197	....
Peabody (George) College for Teachers	Nashville, Tenn.	48	1,924	18
Philippines, University of	Manila, P. I.	32	3,878	28
Phillips University	East End, Okla.	216	532	19
Porto Rico, University of	San Juan, P. R.	72	1,993	13
Presbyterian College of South Carolina	Clinton, S. C.	54	150	20
Redlands, University of	Redlands, Cal.	108	351	16
Reed College ^b	Portland, Ore.	192	275	12
Rollins College	Winter Park, Fla.	6	370	17
St. Catherine, College of	St. Paul, Minn.	108	239	40
St. Olaf College	Northfield, Minn.	108	792	20

^a Course not given 1920-21. Figures for 1919-20.

^b Course not given 1920-21.

TABLE II—*Continued*

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND LAW SCHOOLS TEACHING INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATED SUBJECTS 1920-21, WHICH WERE NOT LISTED IN LAST REPORT AS TEACHING SAID SUBJECTS

Name of Institution	Location	Total hours per year	Total students	Students taking international law and related subjects
Southwestern College	Winfield, Kans.	126	560	117
Utah, Agricultural College of	Logan, Utah	36	1,174	20
Vanderbilt University	Nashville, Tenn.	102	813	31
Vassar College	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	90	1,089	113
Virginia Military Institute	Lexington, Va.	50	600	30
Wellesley College	Wellesley, Mass.	162	1,551	30
Wells College	Aurora, N. Y.	108	231	4
Western Maryland College	Westminster, Md.	108	290	18
Wheaton College	Wheaton, Ill.	36	212	...
Whitman College*	Walla Walla, Wash.	52	410	22
Williamette University	Salem, Ore.	36	494	12
Total (83)		5,670½	55,743	2,205

* Course not given 1920-21.

TABLE III

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND LAW SCHOOLS NOT TEACHING INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATED SUBJECTS 1920-21, BUT WHICH WERE INCLUDED IN LAST REPORT AS TEACHING SAID SUBJECTS.

Name of Institution	Location	Hours	Students
Alabama, University of	University, Ala.	20	..
Alfred University	Alfred, N. Y.	36	..
Baltimore Law School	Baltimore, Md.	10	68
Berea College	Berea, Ky.	36	..
Blackburn College	Carlinville, Ill.	..	11
Buena Vista College	Storm Lake, Iowa	54	7
Carroll College	Waukesha, Wis.	72	37
Cedarville College	Cedarville, Ohio	100	..
Central Holiness University	University Park, Iowa	55	4
Chattanooga, University of	Chattanooga, Tenn.	36	3
Chicago-Kent Law School	Chicago, Ill.	14	100
Citadel, The [Formerly S. C. Mil. Academy]	Charleston, S. C.	72	79
Colorado College	Colorado Springs, Col.	..	..
Cornell University	Ithaca, N. Y.	80	31
Defiance College	Defiance, Ohio	72	12
Dickinson College	Carlisle, Pa.	108	57
Drake University	Des Moines, Iowa	144	85
Eastern College	Manassas, Va.	36	12
Ewing College	Ewing, Ill.	..	..
Franklin College	New Athens, Ohio	70	12
Fredericksburg College	Fredericksburg, Va.	36	13
German Wallace College	Berea, Ohio	..	..
Hanover College	Hanover, Ind.	56	25
Hastings College	Hastings, Neb.	54	..
H. S. Newcomb Memorial College	New Orleans, La.	..	..
Illinois College	Jacksonville, Ill.	40	6
Illinois College of Law	Chicago, Ill.	48	4
Illinois Law School	Chicago, Ill.	144	..
James Milliken University	Decatur, Ill.	36	9
John Marshall Law School	Chicago, Ill.	5	100
Kansas City School of Law	Kansas City, Mo.	60	140
Leander Clark College	Toledo, Iowa	..	..
Lombard College	Galesburg, Ill.	2	..
Louisiana State University	Baton Rouge, La.	172	9
Loyola University	Chicago, Ill.	..	..
McKendree College	Lebanon, Ill.	72	6
McPherson College	McPherson, Kans.	..	..
Maryland Agricultural College	College Park, Md.	20	28
Mercer University	Macon, Ga.	..	15
Missouri Valley College	Marshall, Mo.	36	..
Moores Hill College	Moores Hill, Ind.	48	7

TABLE III—*Continued*

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND LAW SCHOOLS NOT TEACHING INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATED SUBJECTS 1920-21, BUT WHICH WERE INCLUDED IN LAST REPORT AS TEACHING SAID SUBJECTS.

Name of Institution	Location	Hours	Students
New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.	State College, N. M.	90	3
New York Law School.	New York, N. Y.	10	35
New Windsor College.	New Windsor, Md.	..	6
North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.	West Raleigh, N. C.	72	..
North Carolina, University of.	Chapel Hill, N. C.	72	..
Norwich University.	Northfield, Vt.	38	35
Omaha, University of.	Omaha, Neb.	72	8
Pacific University.	Forest Grove, Oregon	50	6
Park College.	Parkville, Mo.	60	17
Pennsylvania, University of.	Philadelphia, Pa.	210	41
Philomath College.	Philomath, Oregon	60	3
Pike College.	Bowling Green, Mo.	90	25
Puget Sound, College of.	Tacoma, Wash.	80	14
Redfield College.	Redfield, S. D.	..	..
Rio Grande College.	Rio Grande, Ohio	50	5
Ripon College.	Ripon, Wis.	144	36
St. John's University.	Collegeville, Minn.	12	11
St. Lawrence University.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	60	..
Southern University.	Greensboro, Ala.	..	1
Southwestern University.	Georgetown, Texas	..	23
Taylor University.	Upland, Ind.	..	..
Tennessee, University of.	Knoxville, Tenn.	90	55
Throop Polytechnic Institute.	Pasadena, Cal.	..	9
Transylvania College.	Lexington, Ky.	10	10
Tulane University.	New Orleans, La.	..	..
Union University, Albany Law School.	Albany, N. Y.	..	..
Union University.	Schenectady, N. Y.	..	20
United States Military Academy.	West Point, N. Y.	27	98
Washington & Jefferson College.	Washington, Pa.	50	40
Washington & Tusculum College.	Greenville, Tenn.	36	8
West Lafayette College.	West Lafayette, Ohio	50	3
Westminster College.	Tehuacana, Texas	54	..
West Virginia Wesleyan College.	Buckhannon, W. Va.	36	..
William and Vashti College.	Aledo, Ill.	108	..
William Jewell College.	Liberty, Mo.	36	40
Wilmington College.	Wilmington, Ohio	32	..
Wooster, University of.	Wooster, Ohio	54	30
Yankton College.	Yankton, S. D.	72	12
Total (78).		3,669	1,474

Subventions to Journals of International Law

The Director recommends the continuance of the following subventions to journals of international law for another year. The amounts are the same as the amounts granted last year with the exception of an increase of 2,000 francs in the case of the *Journal du droit international*, due to the increased cost of subscriptions:

Revue générale de droit international public, fr. 10,000.

Journal du droit international, fr. 16,000.

Rivista di Diritto Internazionale, \$320.

Revue de droit international et de législation comparée, fr. 7,500.

Japanese Review of International Law, \$2,000.

Subventions to International Law Societies

The Grotius Society of London and the *Société de législation comparée* of Paris have both continued to make good use of the small subventions granted to them annually by the Endowment, and the Director recommends that they be continued during the coming year.

Aid to International Law Treatises and Collections

Following the budget of last year, the Director recommends the continuation of the item of \$5,000 for the purpose of aiding the publication of international law treatises and collections of recognized merit in order to encourage the preparation and publication of such works. It is probable that during the next fiscal year a portion of this fund will be used for continuing the Endowment's subscription to the collection of important documents concerning the war, of interest from the point of view of international law, which are being collected and published in French by M. Paul Fauchille, and the French translations of British, Italian and German prize decisions, and original French cases, which are being published by the same editor. These subscriptions were authorized by the Executive Committee several years ago and the collections are described in the Director's report of March 1, 1920.¹ There will also be a sufficient amount in the fund to grant aid to any other worthy publications which may be brought to the attention of the Director and approved by the Executive Committee during the course of the coming year.

Spanish Edition of the American Journal of International Law

The Spanish Edition of the American Journal of International Law has been regularly continued during the current year. The translation of the magazine has been completed up to the end of the year 1921, although it is regretted that the printer has been unable to keep abreast of the translation and the three last numbers are still in his hands. Owing to difficulties of this kind, due largely to the attempt to print a large magazine in a foreign language, and to the obvious

¹ Year Book, 1920, p. 125.

exotic character of the magazine when it reaches its Latin American readers, it has not been possible to build up the circulation for it which was anticipated when it was started. The *Revista* no doubt is very valuable to the circle of subscribers who have maintained their subscriptions for ten years, being principally government officials, publicists and large libraries in Latin America. The Director is, however, beginning to doubt the advisability of maintaining this expensive magazine for a small circle of readers, and is of the opinion that possibly a greater service to the cause of international law in Latin America might be performed by transforming it into a Spanish journal of international law to be published in one of the Latin American capitals and to contain original contributions together with summaries of American and European journals of international law.

A project of this kind was considered by the Council of Direction of the American Institute of International Law at its recent meeting in Habana, and the Council adopted a resolution expressing its willingness to edit and publish such a Spanish journal under the directorship of Mr. Antonio S. de Bustamante, at Habana, Cuba, if the Endowment would agree to the conversion of the *Revista Americana de Derecho Internacional*. The Director is now working upon the details of a plan of this kind which he will submit to the Executive Committee at its next meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES BROWN SCOTT,
Director.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
March 22, 1922.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Assets and Liabilities, March 31, 1922

Assets		
Investments:		
United States Steel Corporation, Series A, Registered 5% Gold Bonds.....	\$5,000,000.00	
United States Steel Corporation, Series C, Registered 5% Gold Bonds.....	5,000,000.00	\$10,000,000.00
Special Reserve Fund:		
On deposit with the Guaranty Trust Company (Paris Branch)..... Fcs. 1,085,819.80		100,000.00
Property and equipment:		
Real Estate: Administration buildings and site.....	\$184,000.00	
Furniture and fixtures.....	30,230.80	
Library.....	35,911.43	250,142.23
Income receivable:		
Interest on \$5,000,000.00 United States Steel Corporation, Series A, Gold Bonds (accrued to March 31, 1922).....	\$62,500.00	
Interest on \$5,000,000.00 United States Steel Corporation, Series C, Gold Bonds (accrued to March 31, 1922).....	20,833.33	83,333.33
Cash on hand:		
Postage and petty cash funds.....	\$1,359.63	
Cash on deposit in banks (drawing account).....	270,462.93	271,822.56
Excess of appropriations over revenue.....		136,322.84
		\$10,841,620.96
Liabilities		
Endowment.....		\$10,000,000.00
Income appropriated for property and equipment.....		250,142.23
Unexpended appropriations to June 30, 1922:		
Unallotted.....	\$198,431.10	
Allotted, but unexpended.....	436,714.30	
Less income receivable to June 30, 1922, applicable thereagainst:		
Interest on the Endowment..... \$125,000.00	\$635,145.40	
Interest on bank deposits..... 2,000.00	127,000.00	508,145.40
Unappropriated funds, June 30, 1922:		
Accrued on interest due August 31, 1922.....		83,333.33
		\$10,841,620.96

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements from July 1, 1921, to March 31, 1922

Receipts		
Balance on hand June 30, 1921.....		\$406,751.31
Balance in the Publication account June 30, 1921....		509.39
Interest on the Endowment to February 28, 1922....	\$500,000.00	
Interest on bank deposits:		
With the Guaranty Trust Company to March 26, 1922.....	\$4,666.06	
With the Guaranty Trust Company (Paris Branch) to December 25, 1921.....	1,715.95	
With the Guaranty Trust Company (London Branch) to December 24, 1921.....	336.27	
With the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, to June 30, 1921.....	68.23	
	6,786.51	
Interest on income invested:		
On \$37,500 Liberty Bonds to February 18, 1922..	\$1,483.08	
On \$15,500 Liberty Bonds to February 18, 1922..	448.31	
On amount invested in French Loan (Paris Bureau)	129.22	
	2,060.61	
Refunds:		
Institute of International Education, 1920.....	\$335.65	
Traveling expenses of the Assistant Secretary...	459.22	
Fellowships in international law.....	250.00	
Maintenance of the European Bureau, 1920.....	1,361.45	
	2,406.32	
		511,253.44
		\$918,514.14
Disbursements		
SECRETARY'S OFFICE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION		
Salaries.....	\$25,846.17	
Stationery and office expenses:		
Stationery.....	\$609.33	
Furniture.....	1,053.90	
Postage.....	200.90	
Freight and express.....	15.63	
Telegrams.....	53.29	
Printing and binding.....	1,534.22	
Repairs.....	41.65	
Miscellaneous.....	463.08	
Portrait of Mr. Root, expenses.....	561.15	
	4,533.15	
Maintenance of headquarters:		
Water rent.....	\$19.85	
Fuel and lighting.....	1,428.80	
Telephone.....	529.63	

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements from July 1, 1921, to March 31, 1922

Continued

Messengers and janitor.....	\$2,169.50	
Repairs.....	2,293.33	
Miscellaneous.....	432.71	
		\$6,873.82
Traveling expenses.....		1,311.28
Editor of publications.....		2,475.00
Retirement fund.....		4,537.50
Portrait of Mr. Root.....		7,000.00
Entertainment of distinguished visitors.....		107.00
Professional services.....		500.00
		\$53,183.92
SUNDRY PURPOSES		
Library and Information Bureau:		
Salaries.....	\$5,412.92	
Books, subscriptions and bindings.....	\$2,314.09	
Furniture and fixtures....	208.70	
Miscellaneous.....	253.73	
	2,776.52	
		\$8,189.44
Translating Bureau, salaries.....		5,787.75
Year Book.....		4,627.04
Distribution of publications.....		2,109.87
Employees' annuities.....		1,516.14
		\$22,230.24
DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION		
Expenses of the Division in New York:		
Salaries.....	\$7,089.76	
Extra clerical assistance.....	104.00	
Rent.....	1,599.98	
Stationery.....	496.36	
Postage.....	100.00	
Furniture.....	148.20	
Freight and express.....	26.22	
Telegrams.....	288.82	
Fuel and lighting.....	462.02	
Telephone.....	142.58	
Books and publications.....	327.10	
Printing and binding.....	59.03	
Repairs.....	348.91	
Miscellaneous.....	409.23	
		\$11,602.21
Maintenance of the European Bureau.....		5,135.65
Institute of International Education.....		17,791.14
Inter-American Division.....		10,367.18
Latin American Exchange.....		18,530.74
Work through newspapers and periodicals.....		1,544.20
American Association for International Conciliation..		29,775.00

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements from July 1, 1921, to March 31, 1922

Continued

Honoraria for the Special Correspondents	\$7,112.50	
International Arbitration League	801.01	
Restoration of the Library at Rheims:		
From allotment	\$200,000.00	
From interest accruals	3,904.56	
	<hr/>	203,904.56
International Relations Clubs	11,000.00	
Entertainment of distinguished foreign visitors	2,455.00	
Belgrade University Library	1,804.04	
Relations between the United States and Japan	1,451.27	
Exchange of professors	1,400.00	
International visits of representative men	3,500.00	
American Peace Society	4,128.14	
	<hr/>	\$332,302.64
DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY		
Expenses of the Division in New York:		
Salaries	\$17,658.83	
Extra clerical assistance	170.00	
Stationery	10.25	
Postage	116.08	
Freight and express	27.02	
Telegrams	251.01	
Printing and binding	472.50	
Books and publications	61.19	
Miscellaneous	34.06	
	<hr/>	\$18,800.94
Honoraria for Editorial Boards	13,041.69	
Expenses of Editorial Boards	9,575.00	
Honoraria and expenses of collaborators	5,160.14	
European assistance for the General Editor	1,683.75	
Editorial assistance	375.00	
Research work under contracts	605.10	
Printing publications	10,037.62	
Library of economic war material, Paris	400.00	
Honoraria for the Committee of Research	2,250.00	
Expenses of the General Editor	1,500.00	
British war records	500.00	
	<hr/>	\$63,929.24
DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW		
Salaries	\$9,112.00	
Office expenses:		
Stationery	\$229.26	
Furniture	83.25	
Postage	58.61	
Freight and express	1.30	
Telegrams	37.83	
Printing and binding	102.08	

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements from July 1, 1921, to March 31, 1922

Continued

Books and publications.....	\$3.60		
Repairs.....	7.75		
Miscellaneous.....	91.35		
		\$705.03	
Pamphlet series.....		1,711.95	
International arbitrations.....		6,128.41	
Printing publications.....		7,198.10	
Spanish edition of the American Journal of International Law.....		8,095.71	
English summaries of the Japanese Review of International Law.....		700.00	
German and Austrian war documents, translations of..		1,242.91	
<i>Revue Générale de Droit International Public</i>		832.32	
<i>Journal du Droit International</i>		955.23	
<i>Revue de Droit International et de Législation Comparée</i>		585.76	
Japanese Review of International Law.....		2,000.00	
Aid to the <i>Société de Législation Comparée</i>		1,127.26	
The Grotius Society of London.....		1,250.00	
Fellowships in international law.....		7,000.00	
<i>Bibliothèque Internationale de Droit des Gens</i>		234.00	
Assistance for Government work.....		21,832.00	
Expenses of the American Institute of International Law.....		4,334.86	
		\$75,045.54	
Total disbursements for the fiscal year.....		\$546,691.58	
Cash on hand:			
Postage fund.....		\$609.63	
Petty cash fund.....		750.00	
		1,359.63	
Balances on deposit:			
*With the Guaranty Trust Company of New York..	\$229,782.18		
*With the Guaranty Trust Company (Paris Branch):			
Drawing account..... Fcs. 230,193.04		16,586.93	
Special Reserve Fund..... 1,085,819.80		100,000.00	
*With the Guaranty Trust Company (London Br.):			
£4,369.11.6		17,336.27	
With the Riggs National Bank of Washington.....		6,757.55	
		370,462.93	
		\$918,514.14	\$918,514.14

* The Guaranty Trust Company allows interest on this deposit at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements from Dec. 14, 1910, to March 31, 1922

Receipts		
Interest on the Endowment to February 28, 1922		\$5,565,906.25
Interest on bank deposits		97,184.08
Interest on income invested		34,533.39
Sales of publications		9,702.48
Royalties on publications		1,124.75
Proceeds from the sale of syndicated matter		6,623.90
Grant from the Carnegie Corporation		350,000.00
Miscellaneous receipts		5,918.07
Total receipts		\$6,070,992.92
Disbursements		
Secretary's Office and General Administration	\$779,831.53	
Division of Intercourse and Education	3,046,296.41	
Division of Economics and History	676,092.53	
Division of International Law	1,012,949.89	
Purchase of Administration buildings and site	184,000.00	
Total disbursements	\$5,699,170.36	
Cash on hand:		
Postage and petty cash funds	\$1,359.63	
Cash on deposit:		
Drawing account	\$270,462.93	
Special Reserve Fund	100,000.00	
	370,462.93	371,822.56
	\$6,070,992.92	\$6,070,992.92

Statement Showing the Condition of the Appropriations, March 31, 1922

	Appropriations	Allotments	Balance Unallotted
Special Appropriations			
Relief in devastated portions of Europe	\$500,000.00	\$400,000.00	\$100,000.00
Relief of oppressed nationalities in the Near East	50,000.00	50,000.00	
	\$550,000.00	\$450,000.00	\$100,000.00
Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1921			
Secretary's Office and General Administration	\$61,390.00	\$61,390.00	
Sundry Purposes	31,630.00	31,630.00	
Division of Intercourse and Education	208,800.00	208,370.15	\$429.85
Division of Economics and History	125,490.00	113,990.00	11,500.00
Division of International Law	138,340.00	138,340.00	
Emergencies	50,000.00	50,000.00	
	\$615,650.00	\$603,720.15	\$11,929.85
Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1922			
Secretary's Office and General Administration	\$55,830.00	\$54,130.00	\$1,700.00
Sundry Purposes	33,570.00	33,570.00	
Division of Intercourse and Education	197,500.00	197,500.00	
Division of Economics and History	137,330.00	89,243.93	48,086.07
Division of International Law	138,890.00	105,509.32	33,380.68
Emergencies	50,000.00	46,665.50	3,334.50
American Peace Society	15,000.00	15,000.00	
	\$628,120.00	\$541,618.75	\$86,501.25
Total for Special Appropriations	\$550,000.00	\$450,000.00	\$100,000.00
Total for 1921	615,650.00	603,720.15	11,929.85
Total for 1922	628,120.00	541,618.75	86,501.25
	\$1,793,770.00	\$1,595,338.90	\$198,431.10

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments, March 31, 1922

	Allotments	Amount Disbursed	Balance
Allotments from Special Appropriations			
RELIEF IN DEVASTATED PORTIONS OF EUROPE AND THE NEAR EAST			
<i>Division of Intercourse and Education:</i>			
Restoration of the University of Louvain . . .	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	
Restoration of the University of Belgrade . . .	100,000.00	100,000.00	
Relief of refugees from Russia	50,000.00	50,000.00	
Restoration of the library at Rheims	200,000.00	200,000.00	
	\$450,000.00	\$450,000.00	
Allotments of Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1921			
SECRETARY'S OFFICE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, 1921			
Salaries—officials	\$21,550.00	\$21,550.00	
Salaries—clerks	18,568.00	18,444.25	\$123.75
Stationery and office expenses	7,000.00	6,567.55	432.45
Maintenance of headquarters	10,272.00	10,272.00	
Entertainment of distinguished visitors	1,000.00	107.00	893.00
Traveling expenses	3,000.00	3,000.00	
	\$61,390.00	\$59,940.80	\$1,449.20
SUNDRY PURPOSES, 1921			
Salaries of the Librarian and assistants	\$6,820.00	\$6,750.57	\$69.43
Purchases for the Library	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Translating Bureau, salaries	7,810.00	7,810.00	
Year Book for 1921	6,000.00	4,621.04	1,378.96
Distribution of publications	4,500.00	4,500.00	
Employees' Annuities	1,500.00	1,195.72	304.28
	\$31,630.00	\$29,877.33	\$1,752.67
DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION, 1921			
Expenses of the Division in New York	\$14,595.96	\$14,595.96	
Maintenance of the European Bureau	19,000.00	6,167.88	\$12,832.12
Work through the European Bureau	6,170.15	6,170.15	
Honoraria of the Special Correspondents	8,150.00	8,150.00	
International Arbitration League, £200	1,000.00	743.88	256.12
American Association for International Conciliation	39,500.00	39,500.00	
France-America Society of New York	2,500.00	2,500.00	
Inter-American Division	15,000.00	15,000.00	
Work through newspapers and periodicals	15,000.00	1,544.20	13,455.80
International visits of representative men	10,000.00	3,500.00	6,500.00
Entertainment of distinguished foreign visitors	5,000.00	2,455.00	2,545.00

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments, March 31, 1922

Continued.

	Allotments	Amount Disbursed	Balance
International Relations Clubs	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	
Institute of International Education	30,000.00	6,027.13	\$23,972.87
Latin American Exchange	20,000.00	20,000.00	
Belgrade University Library	3,454.04	3,454.04	
Relations between the United States and Japan	2,500.00	1,451.27	1,048.73
Exchange of professors	12,500.00	9,300.00	3,200.00
	<u>\$208,370.15</u>	<u>\$144,559.51</u>	<u>\$63,810.64</u>
DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY, 1921			
Expenses of the Division in New York	\$19,340.00	\$19,200.32	\$139.68
Honoraria for the Committee of Research	3,000.00	3,000.00	
Editorial boards	15,000.00	8,958.26	6,041.74
Printing publications	30,000.00	17,933.47	12,066.53
Expenses of the Japanese Research Committee, 1920	3,750.00	3,750.00	
Library of economic war material, Paris	400.00	400.00	
British war records	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Honoraria and expenses of collaborators	25,000.00	5,160.14	19,839.86
Traveling expenses of the Assistant Secretary	3,000.00	2,540.78	459.22
Expenses of the General Editor	3,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Danube Economic Conference	10,000.00		10,000.00
	<u>\$113,990.00</u>	<u>\$63,942.97</u>	<u>\$50,047.03</u>
DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, 1921			
Clerical assistance	\$13,970.00	\$12,429.05	\$1,540.95
Office expenses	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Pamphlet series	2,000.00	2,000.00	
International arbitrations	6,000.00	6,000.00	
Aid to international law journals:			
<i>Revue Générale de Droit International Public</i> , Fcs. 10,000	1,500.00	597.00	903.00
<i>Journal du Droit International</i> , Fcs. 14,000	2,100.00	835.82	1,264.18
<i>Revue de Droit International Privé</i> , Fcs. 7,500	1,125.00	605.33	519.67
<i>Rivista di Diritto Internazionale</i>	320.00	320.00	
<i>Revue de Droit International et de Législation</i> <i>Comparée</i> , Fcs. 7,500	1,125.00	548.93	576.07
Japanese Review of International Law	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Aid to <i>Société de Législation Comparée</i> , Fcs. 15,000	2,250.00	1,022.86	1,227.14
Printing publications	32,000.00	20,000.00	12,000.00
Fellowships in international law	10,500.00	9,328.73	1,171.27
English summaries of the Japanese Review of International Law	1,000.00	700.00	300.00
Aid to the Grotius Society of London	1,250.00	1,250.00	
Spanish edition of the American Journal of Inter- national Law	10,000.00	10,000.00	

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments, March 31, 1922

Continued.

	Allotments	Amount Disbursed	Balance
Classics of International Law	\$21,900.00	\$2,750.00	\$19,150.00
<i>Bibliothèque Internationale de Droit des Gens</i>	2,900.00	319.72	2,580.28
Rolin's <i>Le Droit Moderne de la Guerre</i> , Fcs. 18,000	2,700.00	1,151.06	1,548.94
<i>Das Werk vom Haag</i> , Part III, purchase of	94.32	94.32	
Expenses of the American Institute of International Law	1,880.68	1,880.68	
Institute of International Law	20,000.00	20,000.00	
Wehberg's <i>Die Internationale Beschränkung der Rüstungen</i>	225.00		225.00
	<u>\$138,340.00</u>	<u>\$95,333.50</u>	<u>\$43,006.50</u>
EMERGENCIES, 1921			
<i>Secretary's Office:</i>			
Professional services	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	
Catalogue of publications	1,409.48	1,409.48	
<i>Division of Intercourse and Education:</i>			
Loan to the Republic of China	10,000.00	10,000.00	
American Peace Society	15,000.00	15,000.00	
<i>Division of Economics and History:</i>			
Printing publications	13,586.07	3,140.00	\$10,446.07
<i>Division of International Law:</i>			
Pamphlets relative to a Court of Arbitral Justice	3,504.45	3,504.45	
German and Austrian war documents, translations of	5,000.00	5,000.00	
	<u>\$50,000.00</u>	<u>\$39,553.93</u>	<u>\$10,446.07</u>
Allotments of Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1922			
SECRETARY'S OFFICE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, 1922			
Salaries	\$35,058.00	\$25,846.17	\$9,211.83
Stationery and office expenses	6,000.00	2,469.49	3,530.51
Maintenance of headquarters	9,272.00	6,571.45	2,700.55
Editor of publications	3,300.00	2,475.00	825.00
Professional services	500.00	500.00	
	<u>\$54,130.00</u>	<u>\$37,862.11</u>	<u>\$16,267.89</u>
SUNDRY PURPOSES, 1922			
Library, salaries	\$7,260.00	\$5,412.92	\$1,847.08
Library, purchases for	5,000.00	2,340.63	2,659.37
Translating Bureau, salaries	7,810.00	5,787.75	2,022.25
Year Book for 1922	6,000.00	6.00	5,994.00
Distribution of publications	5,000.00	1,774.11	3,225.89
Employees' Annuities	2,500.00	1,516.14	983.86
	<u>\$33,570.00</u>	<u>\$16,837.55</u>	<u>\$16,732.45</u>

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments, March 31, 1922

Continued.

	Allotments	Amount Disbursed	Balance
DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION, 1922			
Expenses of the Division in New York	\$16,500.00	\$10,684.73	\$5,815.27
Maintenance of the European Bureau	19,000.00	5,135.65	13,864.35
Work through the European Bureau	17,000.00		17,000.00
Honoraria for the Special Correspondents	8,150.00	7,112.50	1,037.50
International Arbitration League, £200	1,000.00	801.01	198.99
American Association for International Conciliation	39,700.00	29,775.00	9,925.00
Latin American Exchange	20,000.00	5,461.17	14,538.83
Inter-American Division	15,000.00	8,551.98	6,448.02
Work through newspapers and periodicals	5,150.00		5,150.00
International visits of representative men	10,000.00		10,000.00
Entertainment of distinguished foreign visitors	5,000.00		5,000.00
International Relations Clubs	11,000.00	11,000.00	
Institute of International Education	30,000.00	13,597.09	16,402.91
	\$197,500.00	\$92,119.13	\$105,380.87
DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY, 1922			
Expenses of the Division in New York	\$25,580.00	\$18,522.21	\$7,057.79
Honoraria for the Committee of Research	3,000.00	2,250.00	750.00
Research work under contracts	6,000.00	605.10	5,394.90
Printing publications	13,413.93		13,413.93
Expenses of the Japanese Research Committee, 1921, Y. 5,000	2,750.00		2,750.00
Honoraria for editorial boards	17,500.00	13,041.69	4,458.31
Expenses of editorial boards	16,000.00	9,575.00	6,425.00
Honoraria and expenses of editors in Czecho- slovakia, etc.	1,500.00		1,500.00
European assistance for the General Editor	3,000.00	1,683.75	1,316.25
Editorial assistance	500.00	375.00	125.00
	\$89,243.93	\$46,052.75	\$43,191.18
DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, 1922			
Salaries	\$12,320.00	\$8,959.50	\$3,360.50
Office expenses	1,250.00	590.31	659.69
Pamphlet series	2,000.00	1,711.95	288.05
International arbitrations	6,000.00	1,128.41	4,871.59
Aid to international law journals:			
<i>Revue Générale de Droit International Public</i> , Fcs. 10,000	1,000.00	832.32	167.68
<i>Journal du Droit International</i> , Fcs. 16,000	1,000.00	955.23	44.77
<i>Rivista di Diritto Internazionale</i>	320.00		320.00
<i>Revue de Droit International et de Législation</i> <i>Comparée</i> , Fcs. 7,500	750.00	585.76	164.24
Japanese Review of International Law	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Aid to <i>Société de Législation Comparée</i> , Fcs. 15,000	1,000.00	1,000.00	

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments, March 31, 1922

Continued.

	Allotments	Amount Disbursed	Balance
Aid to the Grotius Society of London	\$1,250.00	\$1,250.00	
Spanish edition of the American Journal of International Law	10,000.00	8,095.71	\$1,904.29
English summaries of the Japanese Review of International Law	1,000.00		1,000.00
The Hague Academy of International Law	10,000.00		10,000.00
Printing publications	39,000.00	7,198.10	31,801.90
Fellowships in international law	10,000.00	7,000.00	3,000.00
Official correspondence of the U. S. regarding the emancipation of Latin American countries	3,500.00		3,500.00
Expenses of the American Institute of International Law	3,119.32	2,454.18	665.14
	<u>\$105,509.32</u>	<u>\$43,761.47</u>	<u>\$61,747.85</u>
EMERGENCIES, 1922			
<i>Secretary's Office:</i>			
Retirement fund	\$6,050.00	\$4,537.50	\$1,512.50
Portrait of Mr. Root	7,000.00	7,000.00	
Traveling expenses	3,000.00	670.41	2,329.59
<i>Division of International Law:</i>			
Assistance for Government work	30,000.00	21,832.00	8,168.00
German and Austrian war documents	615.50	615.50	
	<u>\$46,665.50</u>	<u>\$34,655.41</u>	<u>\$12,010.09</u>
AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY, 1922			
American Peace Society	\$15,000.00	\$4,128.14	\$10,871.86
Résumé			
ALLOTMENTS FROM SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS			
Relief in devastated portions of Europe and the Near East	\$450,000.00	\$450,000.00	
ALLOTMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1921			
Secretary's Office and General Administration	\$61,390.00	\$59,940.80	\$1,449.20
Sundry Purposes	31,630.00	29,877.33	1,752.67
Division of Intercourse and Education	208,370.15	144,559.51	63,810.64
Division of Economics and History	113,990.00	63,942.97	50,047.03
Division of International Law	138,340.00	95,333.50	43,006.50
Emergencies	50,000.00	39,553.93	10,446.07
	<u>\$603,720.15</u>	<u>\$433,208.04</u>	<u>\$170,512.11</u>

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments, March 31, 1922*Continued.*

	Allotments	Amount Disbursed	Balance
ALLOTMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1922			
Secretary's Office and General Administration . . .	\$54,130.00	\$37,862.11	\$16,267.89
Sundry Purposes	33,570.00	16,837.55	16,732.45
Division of Intercourse and Education	197,500.00	92,119.13	105,380.87
Division of Economics and History	89,243.93	46,052.75	43,191.18
Division of International Law	105,509.32	43,761.47	61,747.85
Emergencies	46,665.50	34,655.41	12,010.09
American Peace Society	15,000.00	4,128.14	10,871.86
	\$541,618.75	\$275,416.56	\$266,202.19
Total allotments from Special Appropriations . . .	\$450,000.00	\$450,000.00	
Total allotments for the fiscal year 1921	603,720.15	433,208.04	\$170,512.11
Total allotments for the fiscal year 1922	541,618.75	275,416.56	266,202.19
	\$1,595,338.90	\$1,158,624.60	\$436,714.30

Statement of Revenue and Appropriations, March 31, 1922

Revenue		
Revenue collected to February 28, 1922		\$6,070,992.92
Income receivable to June 30, 1922 (estimated):		
Interest on the Endowment	\$125,000.00	
Interest on bank deposits	2,000.00	
		127,000.00
Total revenue		\$6,197,992.92
Appropriations		
Amounts appropriated, less revertsments:		
For 1911	\$128,202.32	
For 1912	230,672.76	
For 1913	404,140.55	
For 1914	586,239.99	
For 1915	529,553.53	
For 1916	580,741.04	
For 1917	534,483.74	
For 1918	435,906.41	
For 1919	479,584.06	
For 1920	582,403.51	
For 1921	615,650.00	
For 1922	628,120.00	
*Special Appropriations	598,617.85	
Excess of appropriations over revenue		136,322.84
	\$6,334,315.76	\$6,334,315.76

	Appropriations	Special Reserve Fund
* SPECIAL RESERVE FUND		
Relief in devastated portions of Europe and the Near East.....	\$550,000.00	
Liberty Bonds sold and converted to French francs.....	\$253,000.00	
Interest collected:		
On \$115,500 Liberty Bonds to December 15, 1920.....	\$15,830.80	
On \$15,500 Liberty Bonds to June 15, 1921.....	329.38	
On \$137,500 Liberty Bonds to September 15, 1920.....	13,735.98	
On \$37,500 Liberty Bonds to March 15, 1921.....	796.87	
	30,693.12	
Cash gain realized in conversion of first purchase of 3½ % Liberty Bonds to the 4½ % issue.....	2,482.03	
Reversion of unexpended balances of appropriations and allotments of June 30, 1919.....	176,088.59	
Cash funds transferred by the Executive Committee, November 8, 1920.....	44,316.88	
Cash funds transferred by the Executive Committee, February 17, 1921, sufficient to bring the Special Reserve Fund up to \$550,000.00.....	43,419.38	\$550,000.00
	\$550,000.00	\$550,000.00
SUMMARY		
Total amount transferred to the Special Reserve Fund.....	\$550,000.00	
Expenditures under allotments.....	450,000.00	
Balance in the Special Reserve Fund:		
On deposit with the Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y. (Paris Branch).....	Fcs. 1,085,819.80	\$100,000.00

Recapitulation

Appropriations	Allotments	Balance Unallotted	Disbursed of Allotments	Balance of Allotments
Special Approp- riations.....	\$450,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$450,000.00	
For 1921.....	615,650.00	603,720.15	11,929.85	\$170,512.11
For 1922.....	628,120.00	541,618.75	86,501.25	266,202.19
	\$1,793,770.00	\$1,595,338.90	\$1,158,624.60	\$436,714.30

Respectfully submitted,

I hereby certify that the above statement is true and in accordance with the books of the Endowment on March 31, 1922.

CLARENCE A. PHILLIPS,
Auditor.

CHARLEMAGNE TOWER,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR

NEW YORK, *March 27, 1922.*

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES,
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIRs:

In accordance with the instructions of the President of the Endowment, we have audited the accounts of the Endowment for the eleven months ending December 31, 1921.

All expenditures were authorized and are supported by properly approved vouchers and cancelled checks returned from the banks, and all postings and footings of the cash book, journal and ledger were verified by us.

We have compared the various allotments and appropriations with the printed minutes of the Board of Trustees and Executive Committee, respectively.

The bonds representing the Endowment Fund and Special Reserve Fund were exhibited to us, and we have ascertained that the income therefrom has been duly accounted for.

The cash in banks on December 31, 1921, was verified with certificates from the depositaries.

We certify that the statement of assets and liabilities, as printed on page 2 of the Treasurer's report at the close of business December 31, 1921, and the statement of receipts and disbursements and the statement showing the condition of the appropriations and allotments as printed on pages 7 to 13, inclusive, of the Treasurer's report¹ are correct.

In general, we found the books to be accurately and carefully kept and the evidence in support of disbursements was in good order.

Yours very truly,

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & Co.

¹*Supra*, pp. 187, 193-200.

STATEMENT OF REQUIREMENTS FOR APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923

**Showing Amounts Appropriated for Requirements for the Fiscal Year Ending
June 30, 1922**

	Appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923
Administration		
Salaries	\$40,558	\$38,300
Office expenses	6,000	6,500
Maintenance of headquarters	9,272	9,872
Traveling expenses . . . . .	...	2,500
Total	\$55,830	\$57,172
Sundry Purposes		
Library and Information Bureau	\$12,260	\$12,300
Year Book	6,000	5,000
Translating Bureau	7,810	8,400
Employees' annuity fund	2,500	2,500
Distribution of publications	5,000	4,000
Total	\$33,570	\$32,200
Division of Intercourse and Education		
New York Office	\$16,500	\$17,500
European Bureau, Paris	36,000	36,000
Special Correspondents	8,150	8,650
American Association for International Conciliation	39,700	39,700
Institute of International Education	30,000	30,000
Relations with Other American Republics	35,000	35,000
Entertainment of distinguished foreigners	5,000	5,000
International visits of representative men	10,000	10,000
General educational work	5,150	6,150
International Relations Clubs, and other work in colleges and summer schools	11,000	11,000
International Arbitration League	1,000	1,000
Exchange of professors on sabbatical leave . . . . .	.....	12,500
Total	\$197,500	\$212,500
Division of Economics and History		
New York Office	\$15,580	\$15,950
American members of Research Committee	1,500	.....
Japanese Research Committee	4,250	4,250
Research work, exclusive of Economic History	6,000	.....

Statement of Requirements for Appropriation for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1923—Continued

	Appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923
Economic and Social History of the World War.....	\$135,000	\$91,500
Translating.....		5,000
Printing publications authorized by Executive Committee..	25,000	50,000
Library of war material, Paris.....		500
Danube Economic Conference.....		10,000
	\$187,330	\$177,200
Less amount for War History available from previous year	50,000	40,000
Total.....	\$137,330	\$137,200
Division of International Law		
Salaries.....	\$12,320	\$12,500
Office expenses.....	1,250	1,500
Pamphlet series.....	2,000	2,000
Collection of International Arbitrations.....	6,000	6,000
English translations, Japanese Review of International Law	1,000	1,000
Subventions to International Law Journals.....	5,070	5,670
Spanish edition, American Journal of International Law...	10,000	10,000
Aid to international law treatises and collections.....	5,000	5,000
Subventions to Societies.....	27,250	22,750
Hague Academy of International Law.....	20,000	
Printing of publications authorized by Executive Com- mittee.....	39,000	45,000
Fellowships in International Law.....	10,000	10,000
Classics of International Law honoraria.....		7,500
Bibliothèque internationale de droit des gens honoraria.....		1,600
Total.....	\$138,890	\$130,520
Miscellaneous		
Construction of model public square at Fargniers, France..		\$50,000
Emergency fund.....	\$50,000	50,000
Total.....	\$50,000	\$100,000
Recapitulation		
Administration.....	\$55,830	\$57,172
Sundry purposes.....	33,570	32,200
Division of Intercourse and Education.....	197,500	212,500
Division of Economics and History.....	137,330	137,200
Division of International Law.....	138,890	130,520
Miscellaneous.....	50,000	100,000
Total.....	\$613,120	\$669,592

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, APRIL 21, 1922

Address of the President

Distressing as have been the conditions regarding peace throughout the world in the last few years, I think on the whole the opportunities that have been arranged for the working force of this Endowment have rather tended to confirm the wisdom of the program which we had laid out.

The original idea of a peace society was an organization for the purpose of persuading people at large in favor of peace, through peace meetings, peace publications, peace writings. I need not say to the older trustees here that quite early in our experience we came to the conclusion that, if we were to use profitably the funds that were put in our hands, it would be necessary for us to pass off the field of mere persuasion and writing and speaking, which was tending to the repetition of platitudes and saying to people already convinced the things they had heard hundreds of times, to get to the bottom of the real facts, and, in addition, to carry to the minds of the people more of an understanding of what international relations are, what the basis of them is, what their rights and the limitation of their rights are, what their duties and obligations are, and the methods by which those rights could properly be maintained and those duties actually performed.

Now, that is the kind of thing that we have been at work upon, and I think all the Divisions have been doing most useful work during the last year. I think the things that Dr. Butler has mentioned about the expenditures of money in France, Belgium and Serbia were essential. We have reached a point where we have been talking and writing for years to people who come finally under the stress of dire misfortune, and we have to do something to make them understand that it was not all talk; that there was real friendship and real sympathy, a real desire to render a service of comradeship in their misfortunes. And while this is not a charitable institution and it has no right to spend money merely to relieve distress, the \$550,000 spent as an earnest of our sincerity and our friendship is worth a great deal.

In regard to the economic history of the war, if you will look at the histories which followed the Napoleonic wars, to take the most striking example, you will see that the impression left in the world of the records that became public was that they were records of military organization, military problems, diplomatic controversies, diplomatic successes and diplomatic failures. It was all governmental and military, and the people underneath who were ground down had no records at all. The object of this work which Dr. Shotwell is engaged in is, first, to preserve, and, second, to bring about the first stage of translating the records of the people who suffered, the people who really paid the costs and the people

who had always in history been neglected. It was evident that to give them a chance required a fund and somewhat strenuous and extensive efforts. Somebody had to do it, and there was nobody to do it but ourselves. I feel confident that future generations will find, in the material that is being gotten up now by competent editorial boards all over the civilized world under Dr. Shotwell's general direction, the basis for a new and more persuasive discussion of the subjects of war and peace and for more and correct information as to what it is safe and wise for nations to do.

As to the work of the Division of International Law, that is a business of instruction, a business of education, a business of not making all members of a democracy international lawyers, but to put everywhere possible the material by means of which the leaders of opinion in all communities may know what are the real rights and duties of their country, so that it may be possible for the people who do not study and are not competent to understand, to get a source of intelligent and dispassionate information. And that process has been going on steadily.

We had one very important illustration of the advantage of it during the past year. I really do not know how the Far Eastern work of the late Conference upon the Limitation of Armament could have been done without MacMurray's book which had just a few months before been published by the Endowment. The whole process of ranging the nine nations represented in the Conference upon a basis of agreement for the treatment of Chinese questions so as to facilitate the heroic efforts of the Chinese people to develop an effective and stable self-government would have been exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, if we had not had those two big volumes published by the Endowment upon our tables for access at any moment. We were continually referring to them and the members could turn to such a page and find such a treaty and such an agreement and have the real facts readily accessible. If the tentative arrangement towards helping the Chinese in their struggle works out, as I think it will, the publication of those books, at the time when they were published, will be worth to the world all the money that has been spent on the Division of International Law from the beginning. There were a dozen other books to which we continually referred.

The assistance of the Division of International Law of this Endowment in that Conference very well illustrates the way in which help can be given. I used to come in here and I would find like as not some Frenchman or Japanese or Dutchman, or members of the other delegations, consulting with Dr. Scott, or in the library. There was a feeling that this was a kind of neutral ground, that this was a place where they could get sympathy and help. It was unlike going to the American Government. They could come here in a way they could not go to the State Department. And many a rough place was smoothed out and many an excitement was cooled down in that way.

The work of the Endowment has gradually changed from the production of public excitement in favor of peace to the application of public feeling in favor of peace.

Resolutions and Appropriations

Resolved, That the sum of fifty-seven thousand, one hundred and seventy-two dollars (\$57,172) be and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, for the purposes of administration, and charged to the current income for that year.

Resolved, That the sum of thirty-two thousand, two hundred dollars (\$32,200) be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, for sundry purposes, and charged to the current income for that year.

Resolved, That the sum of two hundred and twelve thousand, five hundred dollars (\$212,500) be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, for the Division of Intercourse and Education, and charged to the current income for that year.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and thirty-seven thousand, two hundred dollars (\$137,200) be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, for the Division of Economics and History, and charged to the current income for that year.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and thirty thousand, five hundred and twenty dollars (\$130,520) be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, for the Division of International Law, and charged to the current income for that year.

Resolved, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be added to the sum of \$100,000 remaining from the appropriation of \$500,000, made December 16, 1918, for aid in the reconstruction of the devastated portions of France, Belgium, Serbia or Russia, to be used for the construction of a model public square to be known as the Place Carnegie in the French Commune of Fargniers in the Department of the Aisne, wiped out by the war and now about to be reconstructed.

Resolved, That to meet unforeseen emergencies as they arise during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, the sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) be, and it is hereby, appropriated, as a separate fund from the unappropriated balance of the income of the Endowment, to be specially allotted by the Executive Committee in its discretion.

Resolved, That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to be paid to the American Peace Society from time to time in a sum or sums equal to the amount of its income from other sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923.

IN MEMORIAM
CHARLES LEWIS TAYLOR

Whereas, Charles Lewis Taylor, of Pennsylvania, an original Trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, died on February 3, 1922, in his sixty-fifth year; and

Whereas, By his expert knowledge as a mining engineer and chemist, rapidly working his way up in the Steel Industry to the position of Assistant to the President of the Carnegie Steel Company, which position he held until his retirement from active business life in 1901, he proved himself an example of initiative and executive ability worthy of praise and emulation; and

Whereas, By his interest and devotion, even before his retirement, to philanthropic work, as President and Trustee of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, and as Trustee of the Carnegie Library, the Carnegie Institute and the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh, Lehigh University, and other educational institutions and beneficent organizations, as well as by his benefactions, he displayed a zeal for the welfare of his fellow man which merits admiration and inspires imitation; be it therefore

Resolved, By the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in annual meeting assembled, that their profound sympathy be extended to the bereaved family of Mr. Taylor, and that this tribute to his character and services be properly inscribed upon the permanent records of the Endowment, and a copy hereof be transmitted to his family.

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Public Library, Birmingham.
Association Public Library, Mobile.
Department of Archives and History, State Capitol, Montgomery.
Carnegie Library of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee.

Arizona

Arizona State Library, Phoenix.
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Arkansas

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Public Library, Riverside.
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Free Public Library, San Francisco.
Mechanics-Mercantile Library, San Francisco.
Leland Stanford Junior University Library, Stanford University.

Colorado

University of Colorado Library, Boulder.
Colorado College Library, Colorado Springs.
University of Denver Library, Denver.
Public Library of the City and County of Denver, Denver.
State Library, Denver.

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Public Library, Bridgeport.
Public Library, Hartford.
Trinity College Library, Hartford.
Connecticut State Library, Hartford.
Wesleyan University Library, Middletown.
Free Public Library, New Haven.
Yale University Library, New Haven.
*Yale Law School Library, New Haven.
Connecticut Agricultural College Library, Storrs.

Delaware

Delaware College Library, Newark.
Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington.

District of Columbia

American Peace Society, Washington.
Catholic University of America Library, Washington.
Georgetown University Library, Washington.
*Law School of Georgetown University, Washington.
*School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, Washington.
George Washington University Library, Washington.

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Libraries marked (**) receive the publications of the Division of Economics and History only.

Library of Congress, Washington (two copies).
 Public Library, Washington.
 Smithsonian Institution Library, Washington.
 General Staff College Library, Washington.
 Department of State Library, Washington.
 Department of Justice Library, Washington.
 United States Senate Library, Washington.
 Pan American Union Library, Washington.
 Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted
 Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Washington.
 Navy Department Library, Washington.
 Howard University Library, Washington.
 *Judge Advocate General's Office, War Depart-
 ment, Washington.

Florida

John B. Stetson University Library, De Land.
 University of Florida Library, Gainesville.
 Free Public Library, Jacksonville.
 Florida State Library, Tallahassee.

Georgia

University of Georgia Library, Athens.
 Georgia State Library, Atlanta.
 Emory College Library, Oxford.
 Public Library, Savannah (except Classics of
 International Law).

Hawaii

College of Hawaii Library, Honolulu.

Idaho

Carnegie Public Library, Boise.
 Carnegie Library, Lewiston.
 University of Idaho Library, Moscow.
 Idaho Technical Institute, Pocatello.

Illinois

Illinois Wesleyan University Library, Bloom-
 ington.
 Public Library, Cairo.
 Southern Illinois State Normal University
 Library, Carbondale.
 Chicago Public Library, Chicago.
 John Crerar Library, Chicago.
 *Chicago Law Institute, Chicago.
 University of Chicago Library, Chicago.
 Newberry Library, Chicago.
 Loyola University Library, Chicago.
 Northwestern University Library, Evanston.
 Illinois State Normal University Library,
 Normal.
 Public Library, Peoria.
 Public Library, Rockford.
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 Dame.
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 Indiana State Normal School Library, Terre
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 Valparaiso University Library, Valparaiso.

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Iowa State College Library, Ames.
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 Iowa State University Library, Iowa City.
 Law Library, State University of Iowa, Iowa
 City.
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 Kansas State Historical Society Library,
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 Kansas State Library, Topeka.
 Fairmount College Library, Wichita.
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 Kentucky State Library, Frankfort.
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Amherst College Library, Amherst.
Massachusetts Agricultural College Library, Amherst.
Public Library, Boston.
State Library of Massachusetts, Boston.
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*Law School of Harvard University Library, Cambridge.
Public Library, Fitchburg.
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Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul.
Minnesota State Library, St. Paul.
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Public Library, St. Paul.
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Carnegie Library, Hastings.
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 The British Museum, London.
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 Royal Society, Burlington House, London, W.
 University College Library, London.
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 Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, London, W. C. 2.
 *Fry Memorial Library of International Law, London School of Economics and Political Science, London.
 Public Library, City of Westminster, London (Economic and Social History of the World War, British Series only).
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 Library of All Souls College, Oxford.
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 Ottawa. (Classics of International Law.)
 International Institute of Agriculture (Canadian Branch) Library, Ottawa.
 *International Joint Commission, Ottawa.
 Library of the Department of External Affairs
 of the Government of Canada, Ottawa.
 Library of the Parliament of Canada, Ottawa.
 Bibliothèque de l'Université Laval, Quebec.
 University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.
 University of Toronto Library, Toronto.
 University of British Columbia, Vancouver,
 British Columbia.
 Provincial Library, Victoria, British Columbia.
 University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
 King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia.

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 University of Calcutta Library, Calcutta.
 University of Madras Library, Madras.
 Panjab University Library, Panjab, Lahore.

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 Mitchell Library, Glasgow.
 *Library of the Faculty of Procurators, 62 St.
 George's Place, Glasgow.
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Union of South Africa

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 Town.
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University of Tasmania, Hobart.

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CHILE

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 Universidad Católica de Santiago, Santiago.
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Canton Christian College, Canton.
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 Peking Club Library, Peking.
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 Library of the United States Court for China,
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 Mission, Wuchang (via Hankow).

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 Ministerstvo zahraničních věcí, Prague.
 Věřejná a univerzitní knihovna, Prague.
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No. 2, 1912. xvi+165 pages.

No. 3, 1913-1914. xviii+203 pages.

No. 4, 1915. xviii+181 pages.

No. 5, 1916. xviii+204 pages, 1 plate, index.

No. 6, 1917. xviii+213 pages, 1 plate, index.

No. 7, 1918. xiv+272 pages, 4 plates, index.

No. 8, 1919. xiv+209 pages, 3 plates, index.

No. 9, 1920. xiv+244 pages, 4 plates, index.

No. 10, 1921. xvi+244 pages, 1 plate, index.

No. 11, 1922. xviii+249 pages, 9 plates, index.

Manual of the Public Benefactions of Andrew Carnegie. 1919. viii+321 pages, 28 plates.

Epitome of the Purpose, Plans and Methods of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, being an abstract of Year Book, No. 8, 1919. 1919. 39 pages, 1 plate. *Out of print.*

List of Publications of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, including the American Institute of International Law and the American Association for International Conciliation. Washington, 1922. 22 pages.

List of Libraries and Institutions, in which the publications of the Endowment are deposited for free use. Washington, 1922. 12 pages.

Plan of Annuities and Insurance, to enable the personnel of the Endowment to participate in the benefits of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America. Washington, 1922. 16 pages.

DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION

No. 1 **Some Roads towards Peace:** A report on observations made in China and Japan in 1912, by Charles W. Eliot. Washington, 1914. vi+88 pages.

No. 2 **German International Progress in 1913:** Report of Wilhelm Paszkowski. Washington, 1914. iv+11 pages. *Out of print.*

¹ Revised to July 1, 1922.

- No. 3 **Educational Exchange with Japan:** A report to the Trustees of the Endowment on observations made in Japan in 1912-1913, by Hamilton Wright Mabie. Washington, 1914. 8 pages.
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- No. 5 **Intellectual and Cultural Relations between the United States and the Other Republics of America,** by Harry Erwin Bard. Washington, 1914. iv+35 pages. *Out of print.*
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- No. 7 **For Better Relations with Our Latin American Neighbors: A Journey to South America,** by Robert Bacon. Washington, 1915. viii+186 pages. *Out of print.*
Second (revised) edition, Washington, 1916. viii+208 pages. Bound with No. 8.
- No. 8 **Para el Fomento de Nuestras Buenas Relaciones con los Pueblos Latinamericanos: Viaje a la América del Sur,** por Robert Bacon. Spanish edition of No. 7, with the addresses and letters in the original Spanish, Portuguese or French. Washington, 1915. viii+221 pages. *Out of print.*
Second (revised) edition. Washington, 1916. viii+222 pages. Bound with No. 7.
- No. 9 **Former Senator Burton's Trip to South America, 1915,** by Otto Schoenrich. Washington, 1915. iv+40 pages.
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- No. 11 **Hygiene and War:** Suggestions for makers of textbooks and for use in schools, by George Ellis Jones, with an introduction by William Henry Burnham. Edited by Paul Monroe. Washington, 1917. iv+207 pages. *Out of print.*
- No. 12 **Russia, the Revolution and the War:** An account of a visit to Petrograd and Helsingfors in March, 1917, by Christian L. Lange. Washington, 1917. ii+26 pages.
- No. 13 **Greetings to the New Russia:** Addresses at a meeting held at the Hudson Theater, New York, April 23, 1917, under the auspices of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. Washington, 1917. iv+14 pages.
- No. 14 **South American Opinions on the War.** I. **Chile and the War,** by Carlos Silva Vildósola. II. **The Attitude of Ecuador,** by Nicolás F. López. Translated from the original Spanish by Peter H. Goldsmith. Washington, 1917. iv+27 pages.
- No. 15 **The Imperial Japanese Mission, 1917:** A record of the reception throughout the United States of the Special Mission headed by Viscount Ishii, together with the exchange of notes embodying the Root-Takahira Understanding of 1908 and the Lansing-Ishii Agreement of 1917. Foreword by Elihu Root. Washington, 1918. viii+127 pages, 1 plate. *Out of print.*
- No. 16 **Growth of Liberalism in Japan:** Two addresses delivered by Tsunejiro Miyaoka before the American Bar Association at Cleveland, Ohio, on August 29, 1918, and before the Canadian Bar Association at Montreal on September 5, 1918. Washington, 1918. iv+24 pages. *Out of print.*
- No. 17 **American Foreign Policy:** Based upon statements of Presidents and Secretaries of State of the United States and of publicists of the American republics, with an introduction by Nicholas Murray Butler. Washington, 1920. viii+128 pages, index. *Out of print.*
Second (revised) edition, Washington, 1920. viii+132 pages, index.

DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY

- Nationalism and War in the Near East,** by a Diplomatist (George Young). Edited by Lord Courtney of Penwith. Oxford, 1915. xxvi+434 pages. Price, in Great Britain, 12s. 6d.; in U. S., \$4.15.
- The Industrial Development and Commercial Policies of the Three Scandinavian Countries,** by Povl Drachmann. Edited by Harald Westergaard. Oxford, 1915. 130 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 4s. 6d.; in U. S., \$1.50.
- Losses of Life in Modern Wars (Austria-Hungary, France),** by Gaston Bodart; and **Military Selection and Race Deterioration,** by Vernon Lyman Kellogg. Edited by Harald Westergaard. Oxford, 1916. x+214 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 6s.; in U. S., \$2.00.

- Economic Protectionism**, by Josef Grunzel. Edited by Eugen von Philippovich. Oxford, 1916. xvi+364 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 8s. 6d.; in U. S., \$2.90.
- Epidemics Resulting from Wars**, by Friedrich Prinzing. Edited by Harald Westergaard. Oxford, 1916. xii+346 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 7s. 6d.; in U. S., \$2.50.
- The Colonial Tariff Policy of France**, by Arthur Girault. Edited by Charles Gide. Oxford, 1916. x+312 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 7s. 6d.; in U. S., \$2.50.
- The Five Republics of Central America: Their political and economic development and their relations with the United States**, by Dana G. Munro. Edited by David Kinley. New York, 1918. xviii+332 pages, map, index. Price, \$3.50.
- Federal Military Pensions in the United States**, by William H. Glasson. Edited by David Kinley. New York, 1918. xiv+305 pages, index. Price, \$2.50.
- Fiscal and Diplomatic Freedom of the British Oversea Dominions**, by Edward Porritt. Edited by David Kinley. Oxford, 1922. xvi+492 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 12s. 6d.; in U. S., \$4.00.
- Economic Development in Denmark before and during the World War**, by Harald Westergaard. Oxford, 1922. xii+106 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 4s. 6d.; in U. S., \$1.50.
- The Conscription System in Japan**, by Gotaro Ogawa. Edited by Baron Y. Sakatani. New York, 1921. xiv+245 pages, index. Price, \$2.25.
- Military Industries of Japan**, by Ushisaburo Kobayashi. Edited by Baron Y. Sakatani. New York, 1922. xvi+269 pages, index. Price to be announced.
- War and Armament Loans of Japan**, by Ushisaburo Kobayashi. Edited by Baron Y. Sakatani. New York, 1922. xvii+221 pages, index. Price, \$2.25.
- War and Armament Expenditures of Japan**, by Giichi Ono. Edited by Baron Y. Sakatani. New York, 1922. *In press*. Price to be announced.
- Expenditures of the Sino-Japanese War**, by Giichi Ono. Edited by Baron Y. Sakatani. New York, 1922. *In press*. Price to be announced.
- Expenditures of the Russo-Japanese War**, by Gotaro Ogawa. Edited by Baron Y. Sakatani. New York, 1922. *In press*. Price to be announced.
- Recent Economic Developments in Russia**, by K. Leites. Edited by Harald Westergaard. Oxford, 1922. 233 pages, index. Price to be announced.
- The Continental System: An Economic Interpretation**, by Eli F. Heckscher. Edited by Harald Westergaard. Oxford, 1922. xvi+409 pages, index. Price to be announced.
- Monetary and Banking Policy of Chile**, by Guillermo Subercaseaux. Edited by David Kinley. Oxford, 1922. xii+214 pages, index. Price to be announced.
- Hispanic-American Relations with the United States**, by William Spence Robertson. Edited by David Kinley. New York, 1922. *In press*. Price to be announced.
- Losses of Life Caused by War: Part I—Up to 1913**, by Samuel Dumas; **Part II—The World War**, by K. O. Vedel-Petersen. Oxford, 1922. 182 pages, index. *In press*. Price to be announced.

Preliminary Economic Studies of the War

This series, planned and begun in 1917, was intended, as its name implies, to furnish such facts and analyses of conditions as were possible during the World War and thereafter until the general history described under the next heading could be undertaken and brought to completion. The series was planned by Dr. David Kinley, President of the University of Illinois and a member of the Committee of Research of the Endowment, and, with the exception of Nos. 21, 22 and 23, the individual studies were edited by him.

Paper bound copies will be sent gratuitously upon application to the Secretary, 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Cloth bound copies may be purchased from the Oxford University Press, American Branch, 35 West 32d Street, New York City, for \$1.00 each.

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- No. 3 **War Administration of the Railways in the United States and Great Britain**, by Frank Haigh Dixon and Julius H. Parmalee. New York, 1918. xiv+155 pages, index. *Out of print.*
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- No. 4 **Economic Effects of the War upon Women and Children in Great Britain**, by Irene Osgood Andrews, assisted by Margaret A. Hobbs. New York, 1918. x+190 pages. *Out of print.*
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- No. 23 **Effects of the War upon French Economic Life: A collection of five monographs**, edited by Charles Gide. Oxford, 1922. 194 pages, index.
- No. 24 **Direct and Indirect Costs of the Great World War**, by Ernest L. Bogart. Revised edition of No. 5. New York, 1919. viii+338 pages, index. *Out of print.*
Second (revised) edition, New York, 1920. viii+338 pages, index. *Paper-bound copies out of print.*
- No. 25 **Government War Contracts**, by J. Franklin Crowell. New York, 1920. xiv+357 pages, index.

Economic and Social History of the World War

This series, which is intended to present the results of the scientific study of the effects of the World War upon modern life, was suggested to the Trustees by the Director of the Division in 1915 shortly after the War had begun. With their approval, steps were taken to have eminent specialists collect material in the countries at war, so that by the summer of 1919 the time was ripe for beginning the task of publishing the material collected. With this end in view, Mr. James Thomson Shotwell, Professor of History in Columbia University, was appointed as General Editor, with authority to select editors or editorial boards in the various countries concerned, who should concentrate upon their own economic and social war history.

Each country, therefore, will have its own series and its own editorial organization. In most instances the volumes will first appear in the language in which they are written, the British and American series in English, the French and Belgian series in French, the Italian series in Italian, the Austro-Hungarian and German Series in German. Where the original is not one of the major languages of Western Europe, it is planned to bring out the volumes first in English. This is notably the case with the Russian series. A certain number of these volumes may ultimately be translated into German.

A detailed account of the scope of the series, together with a list of the monographs now in preparation, will be found in the Year Book.

BRITISH SERIES

Cloth bound copies of the volumes which have already appeared may be secured from the Endowment's publishers, the Clarendon Press, Oxford, England, and the Oxford University Press, American Branch, 35 West 32d Street, New York City. Price per volume, in Great Britain, 10s. 6d.; in U. S., \$3.00; half numbers (indicated by asterisk), in Great Britain, 5s.; in U. S., \$1.50.

Allied Shipping Control: An Experiment in International Administration, by J. A. Salter, C. B. 1921. xxiv+372 pages, 1 chart, index.

War Government in the British Dominions, by Arthur Berriedale Keith, D. C. L., D. Litt. 1921. xvi+354 pages, bibliography, index.

Prices and Wages in the United Kingdom, 1914-1920, by Arthur L. Bowley, Sc. D., 1921. xx+228 pages, index.

A Manual of Archive Administration, Including the Problems of War Archives and Archive Making, by Hilary Jenkinson. 1922. xx+243 pages, index.

***The Cotton Control Board**, by Hubert D. Henderson, M. A. 1922. xiv+76 pages.

A Bibliographical Survey, by M. E. Bulkley. 1922. xx+315 pages. *In press.*

Labour Supply and Regulation, by Humbert Wolfe. *In press.*

British Coal Industry during the War, by Sir Richard A. S. Redmayne. *In press.*

Food Production, by Sir Thomas Middleton. *In press.*

Workshop Organization, by G. D. H. Cole. *In press.*

War and Trade Union Regulations, by G. D. H. Cole. *In press.*

AUSTRIAN SERIES

Cloth bound copies of the volumes in this series may be secured from the Endowment's publishers, Universitäts-Buchdrucker, VII, Kandlgasse 19-21, Vienna, Austria.

A Bibliography of Printed Materials in the German Language, by Othmar Spann. *In press.*

FRENCH SERIES

Cloth bound copies of the volumes in this series may be secured from the Endowment's publishers, Les Presses Universitaires de France, 49, Boulevard Saint-Michel, Paris, France.

Bibliographie générale de la Guerre, by Camille Bloch. *In press.*

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907, accompanied by tables of signatures, ratifications and adhesions of the various Powers, and texts of reservations. New York, 1915. 4+xxx+303 pages, index of persons, index-digest. *Out of print.*

Second edition, New York, 1915. 4+xxxiv+303 pages, index of persons, index-digest. *Out of print.*

Third edition, New York, 1918. 4+xxxiv+303 pages, index of persons, index-digest. Price, in Great Britain, 6s.; in U. S., \$2.00.

- French edition: **Les Conventions et Déclarations de La Haye de 1899 et 1907**, accompagnées de tableaux des signatures, ratifications et adhesions et des textes des réserves. New York, 1918. 2+xxxiv+318 pages, table analytique. Price, \$2.00.
- Spanish edition: **Las Convenciones y Declaraciones de La Haya de 1899 y 1907**, acompañadas de cuadros de firmas, ratificaciones y adhesiones de las diferentes Potencias y textos de las reservas. New York, 1916. 4+xxxvi+301 pages, indice alfabético. Price, \$2.00.
- The Freedom of the Seas, or the Right Which Belongs to the Dutch to Take Part in the East Indian Trade**, a dissertation by Hugo Grotius, translated with a revision of the Latin text of 1633 by Ralph Van Deman Magoffin. Edited with an introductory note by James Brown Scott, Director. Latin and English on parallel pages. New York, 1916. xvii+162 pages, index. Price, \$2.00.
- Instructions to the American Delegates to the Hague Peace Conferences and Their Official Reports**, edited with an introduction by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1916. 2+vi+138 pages. Price, \$1.50.
- French edition: **Instructions Adressées aux Délégués Américains aux Conférences de La Haye et Leurs Rapports Officiels**, préparé dans la Division de Droit International de la Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix Internationale sous la direction de James Brown Scott. New York, 1920. viii+146 pages. Price, \$1.00.
- An International Court of Justice**: Letter and memorandum of January 12, 1914, to the Netherland Minister of Foreign Affairs, in behalf of the establishment of an international court of justice, by James Brown Scott. New York, 1916. viii+108 pages. Price, \$1.50.
- French edition: **Une Cour de Justice Internationale**, par James Brown Scott. Contains also French edition of **The Status of the International Court of Justice**. New York, 1918. viii+269 pages. Price, \$2.50.
- The Status of the International Court of Justice**, with an appendix of addresses and official documents, by James Brown Scott. New York, 1916. vi+93 pages. Price, \$1.50.
- French edition included in the French edition of **An International Court of Justice**.
- Recommendations on International Law and Official Commentary Thereon of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress Held in Washington, December 27, 1915—January 8, 1916**, edited with introductory matter, by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1916. 2+vi+53 pages. Price, \$1.00.
- An Essay on a Congress of Nations for the Adjustment of International Disputes without Resort to Arms**, by William Ladd. Reprinted from the original edition of 1840 with an introduction by James Brown Scott. New York, 1916. 1+162 pages. Price, \$2.00.
- The Hague Court Reports**, comprising the awards, accompanied by syllabi, the agreements for arbitration, and other documents in each case submitted to the Permanent Court of Arbitration and to commissions of inquiry under the provisions of the conventions of 1899 and 1907 for the pacific settlement of international disputes, edited with an introduction by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1916. 2+cxiv+664 pages, 12 maps, index. Price, \$3.50.
- French edition: **Les Travaux de la Cour Permanente d'Arbitrage de La Haye**: Recueil de ses sentences, accompagnées de résumés des différentes controverses, des compromis d'arbitrage et d'autres documents soumis à la Cour et aux commissions internationales d'enquête en conformité des conventions de 1899 et de 1907 pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux, avec une introduction de James Brown Scott, Directeur. New York, 1921. lxxxiv+492 pages, 12 cartes, table analytique. Price, \$3.50.
- Resolutions of the Institute of International Law dealing with the Law of Nations**, with an historical introduction and explanatory notes, collected and translated under the supervision of and edited by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1916. xlvi+265 pages, index. Price, \$2.00.
- French edition: **L'Institut de Droit International: Tableau Général des Travaux (1873-1913)**, préparé dans la Division de Droit International de la Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix Internationale sous la direction de James Brown Scott. New York, 1920. xlv+366 pages, table alphabétique des matières. Price, \$2.00.
- Diplomatic Documents relating to the Outbreak of the European War**, edited with an introduction by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1916. 2 volumes, paged consecutively. Part I: Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France. lxxxii+768 pages. Part II: Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Russia, Serbia. xcii+pages 769-1516, index. Price, \$7.50 per set (*not sold separately*).

- The Declaration of Independence, The Articles of Confederation, The Constitution of the United States**, edited with an introductory note by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1917. xxiv+94 pages, index to the Constitution. Price, \$1.00.
Russian edition: New York, 1919. xxiv+104 pages, index to the Constitution.
- The Recommendations of Habana concerning International Organization**, adopted by the American Institute of International Law at Habana, January 23, 1917: Address and commentary by James Brown Scott. New York, 1917. vi+100 pages. Price, \$1.00.
- The Controversy over Neutral Rights between the United States and France, 1797-1800**: A collection of American State papers and judicial decisions, edited by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1917. viii+510 pages. Price, \$3.50.
- The Reports to the Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907**, being the official explanatory and interpretative commentary accompanying the draft conventions and declarations submitted to the Conferences by the several commissions charged with preparing them, together with the texts of the final acts, conventions and declarations as signed, and of the principal proposals offered by the delegations of the various Powers as well as of other documents laid before the commissions, edited, with an introduction, by James Brown Scott, Director. Oxford, 1917. xxxii+940 pages, index of persons, general index. Price, \$5.00.
French edition: **Rapports faits aux Conférences de La Haye de 1899 et 1907**, comprenant les commentaires officiels annexés aux projets de conventions et des déclarations rédigés par les diverses commissions qui en étaient chargées, ainsi que les textes des actes, conventions et déclarations dans leur forme définitive et des principales propositions présentées par les délégués des puissances intéressées aussi bien que d'autres pièces soumises aux commissions, avec une introduction de James Brown Scott, Directeur. Oxford, 1920. xxvi+952 pages, liste des noms, table générale. Price, \$5.00.
- The Armed Neutralities of 1780 and 1800**: A collection of official documents preceded by the views of representative publicists, edited by James Brown Scott, Director. A combination of Pamphlets Nos. 27 and 28, with revisions and additions. New York, 1918. 2+xxxiv+698 pages, list of authorities. Price, \$5.00.
- The International Union of the Hague Conferences**, by Walther Schücking. English translation of *The Work of The Hague*, Volume I. Translated from the German by Charles G. Fenwick. Oxford, 1918. xiv+341 pages, subject index, index of persons. Price, in Great Britain, 7s. 6d.; in U. S., \$3.00.
- The Problem of an International Court of Justice**, by Hans Wehberg. English translation of *The Work of The Hague*, Volume II. Translated from the German by Charles G. Fenwick. Oxford, 1918. xxxiv+251 pages, bibliography, subject index, index of persons. Price, in Great Britain, 7s. 6d.; in U. S., \$3.00.
- The Treaties of 1785, 1799 and 1828 between the United States and Prussia**, as interpreted in opinions of attorneys general, decisions of courts and diplomatic correspondence, edited by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1918. viii+207 pages. Price, \$2.00.
- Judicial Settlement of Controversies between States of the American Union: Cases Decided in the Supreme Court of the United States**, collected and edited by James Brown Scott, Director. 2 volumes, paged consecutively. New York, 1918. Vol. I: xlii+873 pages. Vol. II: viii+pages 874-1775, 3 maps, diagrams. Price, \$7.50 per set (*not sold separately*).
- Judicial Settlement of Controversies between States of the American Union: An Analysis of Cases Decided in the Supreme Court of the United States**, by James Brown Scott. In 1 volume, uniform with the above. Oxford, 1919. xvi+548 pages, index. Price, \$2.50.
- The United States of America: A Study in International Organization**, by James Brown Scott. New York, 1920. xx+605 pages, index. Price, \$3.00.
- The Declaration of London, February 26, 1909**: A collection of official papers and documents relating to the International Naval Conference held in London, December, 1908—February, 1909, with an introduction by Elihu Root. Edited by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1919. xvi+268 pages, bibliography. Price, \$2.00.
- A Monograph on Plebiscites**, with a collection of official documents and a chronological list of cases of change of sovereignty in which the right to self-determination has been recognized, by Sarah Wambaugh. Prepared under the supervision of James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1920. xxxvi+1088 pages, bibliographical list, index. Price, \$5.00.

- Treaties for the Advancement of Peace between the United States and Other Powers** negotiated by the Honorable William J. Bryan, Secretary of State of the United States, with an introduction by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1920. lxxii+152 pages. Price, \$1.50.
- War and Peace: The Evils of the First and a Plan for Preserving the Last**, by William Jay. Reprinted from the original edition of 1842 with an introductory note by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1919. 2+xvi+69 pages. Price, \$1.00.
- Debates in the Federal Convention of 1787 which Framed the Constitution of the United States of America, as Reported by James Madison.** International Edition. Edited by Gaillard Hunt and James Brown Scott. In three parts: Part I, Antecedents of the Federal Convention; Part II, The Federal Convention; Part III, Documentary History. New York, 1920. xcvi+731 pages. Price, \$4.00.
- The Proceedings of the Hague Peace Conferences:** Translation of the official texts prepared in the Division of International Law of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace under the supervision of James Brown Scott, Director. 5 volumes. Price, \$5.00 per volume.
- The Conference of 1899.** New York, 1920. xxiv+883 pages, index.
- The Conference of 1907:**
 Volume I: Plenary Meetings of the Conference. New York, 1920. xxvi+703 pages.
 Volume II: Meetings of the First Commission. New York, 1921. lxxxiv+1086 pages.
 Volume III: Meetings of the Second, Third and Fourth Commissions. New York, 1921. xciv+1162 pages.
- The Conferences of 1899 and 1907:** Index Volume. Contains table of contents and indexes for the entire series. New York, 1921. viii+272 pages. Included without additional charge in full sets purchased.
- Treaties and Agreements with and concerning China, 1894-1919:** A collection of state papers, private agreements and other documents, in reference to the rights and obligations of the Chinese Government in relation to foreign Powers, and in reference to the interrelation of those Powers in respect to China, during the period from the Sino-Japanese War to the conclusion of the World War of 1914-1919, compiled and edited by John V. A. MacMurray. 2 volumes, paged consecutively. New York, 1921. Volume I: Manchu Period (1894-1911). xlvi+928 pages, chronological list of documents, 6 maps. Volume II: Republican Period (1912-1919). vi+pages 929-1729, index of documents by nationality, general index. Price, \$10.00 per set (*not sold separately*).
- The Holy Alliance: The European Background of the Monroe Doctrine**, by W. P. Cresson. New York, 1922. x+147 pages, index. Price, \$1.50.
- Development of International Law after the World War**, by Otfried Nippold. Oxford, 1922. *In press.* Price to be announced.

Pamphlet Series

The following publications are issued gratuitously and, where not out of print, may be had upon application to the Secretary of the Endowment, 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Pamphlets Nos. 3-20 inclusive, containing the Hague conventions and declarations, are printed together in bound form in the volume entitled **The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907** mentioned under the preceding heading. Beginning with Pamphlet No. 33, all of the pamphlets are durably bound in paper over boards with red cloth backstrips.

- No. 1 **Arbitrations and Diplomatic Settlements of the United States.** Washington, 1914. viii+21 pages.
- No. 2 **Limitation of Armament on the Great Lakes:** Report of Honorable John W. Foster, Secretary of State, to the President of the United States, December 7, 1892. Washington, 1914. 2+vi+57 pages.
- No. 3 **Signatures, Ratifications, Adhesions and Reservations to the Conventions and Declarations of the First and Second Hague Peace Conferences.** Washington, 1914. viii+32 pages.
- No. 4 **The Hague Conventions of 1899 (I) and 1907 (I) for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.** Washington, 1915. iv+48 pages.
- No. 5 **The Hague Conventions of 1899 (II) and 1907 (IV) respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land.** Washington, 1915. iv+33 pages. *Out of print.*

- No. 6 The Hague Conventions of 1899 (III) and 1907 (X) for the Adaptation to Maritime Warfare of the Principles of the Geneva Convention. Washington, 1915. iv+19 pages. *Out of print.*
- No. 7 The Hague Declarations of 1899 (IV, 1) and 1907 (XIV) Prohibiting the Discharge of Projectiles and Explosives from Balloons. Washington, 1915. iv+5 pages.
- No. 8 The Hague Declaration (IV, 2) of 1899 concerning Asphyxiating Gases. Washington, 1915. iv+2 pages. *Out of print.*
- No. 9 The Hague Declaration (IV, 3) of 1899 concerning Expanding Bullets. Washington, 1915. iv+2 pages. *Out of print.*
- No. 10 The Final Acts of the First and Second Hague Peace Conferences, together with the Draft Convention on a Judicial Arbitration Court. Washington, 1915. iv+40 pages.
- No. 11 The Hague Convention (II) of 1907 respecting the Limitation of the Employment of Force for the Recovery of Contract Debts. Washington, 1915. iv+7 pages.
- No. 12 The Hague Convention (III) of 1907 relative to the Opening of Hostilities. Washington, 1915. iv+4 pages.
- No. 13 The Hague Convention (V) of 1907 respecting the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers and Persons in Case of War on Land. Washington, 1915. iv+8 pages.
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- No. 20 The Hague Convention (XIII) of 1907 concerning the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers in Naval War. Washington, 1915. iv+11 pages.
- No. 21 The Geneva Convention of 1906 for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded in Armies in the Field. Washington, 1916. iv+17 pages. *Out of print.*
- No. 22 Documents respecting the Limitation of Armaments, laid before the First Hague Peace Conference of 1899 by the Government of The Netherlands. Washington, 1916. v+32 pages. *Out of print.* Reprinted as part of Pamphlet No. 36.
- No. 23 Official Communications and Speeches relating to Peace Proposals, 1916-1917. Washington, 1917. vi+96 pages. *Out of print.*
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- No. 29 Two Ideals of Government. Washington, 1917. vi+17 pages. *Out of print.*

- No. 30 **The Effect of Democracy on International Law:** Opening address by Elihu Root as President of the American Society of International Law at the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Society in Washington, April 26, 1917. Washington, 1917. ii+10 pages.
- No. 31 **Official Statements of War Aims and Peace Proposals: December, 1916, to November, 1918,** prepared under the supervision of James Brown Scott, Director. Enlarged edition of Pamphlet No. 23. Washington, 1921. 2+xiv+515 pages, index.
- No. 32 **Violation of the Laws and Customs of War:** Reports of majority and dissenting reports of American and Japanese members of the Commission of Responsibilities, Conference of Paris, 1919. Oxford, 1919. x+82 pages. *Out of print.*
Spanish edition: Spanish Pamphlet No. 2.
- No. 33 **Autonomy and Federation within Empire:** A collection of acts and documents relating to the constitutions of the British self-governing dominions, prepared under the supervision of James Brown Scott, Director. Washington, 1921. xvi+352 pages, bibliography, index.
- No. 34 **The Project relative to a Court of Arbitral Justice:** Draft convention and report adopted by the Second Hague Peace Conference of 1907, with an introductory note by James Brown Scott, Director. Washington, 1920. viii+106 pages, index. *Out of print.*
- No. 35 **The Project of a Permanent Court of International Justice and Resolutions of the Advisory Committee of Jurists:** Report and commentary by James Brown Scott. Washington, 1920. vi+235 pages, index.
- No. 36 **Documents relating to the Program of the First Hague Peace Conference,** laid before the Conference by the Netherland Government. English translation of *Actes et documents relatif au programme de la conférence de la paix* (The Hague, 1899). The first part relates to the limitation of armament. Oxford, 1921. viii+115 pages.
- No. 37 **The Hague Court Reports:** Great Britain, Spain and France *v.* Portugal in the matter of the expropriated religious properties in Portugal. English translation of the awards rendered September 2 and 4, 1920, under the Compromis signed at Lisbon on July 31, 1913. ■ Washington, 1921. 30 pages.
- No. 38 **Notes on Sovereignty, from the Standpoint of the State and of the World,** by Robert Lansing. Four papers reprinted from the *American Journal of International Law* and *The Proceedings of the American Political Science Association*. Washington, 1921. vi+94 pages.
- No. 39 **The Future of International Law,** by L. Oppenheim. English translation by John Pawley Bate of *Die Zukunft des Völkerrechts* (Leipzig, 1911). Oxford, 1921. xii+68 pages.
- No. 40 **The Consortium:** The official text of the four-Power agreement for a loan to China and relevant documents. Washington, 1921. x+76 pages, chronological list of documents.
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- No. 45 **The Sino-Japanese Negotiations of 1915:** Japanese and Chinese documents and Chinese official statement. Washington, 1921. viii+76 pages. *Out of print.*
- No. 46 **The Limitation of Armaments:** A collection of the projects proposed for the solution of the problem, preceded by an historical introduction by Hans Wehberg. English translation by Edwin H. Zeydel of *Limitation des armements* (Brussels, 1914). Washington, 1921. x+104 pages, index of persons.
- No. 47 **Constitutional Government in China: Present Conditions and Prospects,** by W. W. Willoughby. Washington, 1922. viii+61 pages.

Spanish Pamphlet Series

- No. 1 **El origen, significado y valor internacional de la Doctrina de Monroe**, por Charlemagne Tower. Washington, 1920. iv+24 pages.
- No. 2 **Comisión encargada del estudio de la responsabilidad de los autores de la guerra e imposición de penas: Informe presentado a la Conferencia Preliminar de la Paz.** Translation of Pamphlet No. 32. Washington, 1921. iv+58 pages.
- No. 3 **El Tratado de Paz con Alemania ante el Senado de Los Estados Unidos**, por George A. Finch. Washington, 1921. iv+56 pages.
- No. 4 **Discurso presidencial pronunciado en la decimaquinta conferencia anual de la Sociedad Americana de Derecho Internacional**, por Elihu Root. Washington, 1921. iv+17 pages.

Classics of International Law

This series, which includes the classic works connected with the history and development of international law, was undertaken by the Carnegie Institution of Washington in 1906, at the suggestion of Mr. James Brown Scott, then Solicitor for the Department of State, under whose supervision as General Editor the series has since been published. On January 1, 1917, the project was transferred to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the publication of the series is being continued by the Endowment's Division of International Law, of which the General Editor of the Classics is the Director.

The republication of these Classics has been undertaken principally on account of the difficulty of procuring the texts in convenient form for scientific study. The text of each author is reproduced photographically, so as to lay the source before the reader without the mistakes which creep into a newly printed text. An introduction is prefixed to each work, giving the necessary biographical details concerning its author and stating the importance of the text and its place in international law. Tables of errata in the original are added when necessary, and notes to clear up doubts and ambiguities or to correct mistakes in the text are supplied. Each of the Classics is specially edited by an expert in international law and is accompanied by an English version made expressly for the series by a competent translator.

Ayala, Balthazar: De Jure et Officiis Bellicis et Disciplina Militari. Edited by John Westlake. 2 vols. Washington, 1912. \$7.00. [No. 2 of the series.]

Vol. I. A Photographic Reproduction of the Edition of 1582, with portrait of Ayala, Introduction by John Westlake, etc. xxvii+226 pages.

Vol. II. A Translation of the Text, by John Pawley Bate. xii+250 pages.

Bynkershoek, Cornelius van: De Dominio Maris. 1 vol. [No. 11 of the series.] *In press.*

1. Introduction by James Brown Scott.

2. A Translation of the Text, by Ralph Van Deman Magoffin.

3. A Photographic Reproduction of the Edition of 1744.

Gentili, Alberico: De Legationibus Libri Tres. 2 vols. [No. 12 of the series.] *In press.*

Vol. I. A Photographic Reproduction of the Edition of 1594, with an Introduction by Ernest Nys, and List of Errata.

Vol. II. A Translation of the Text, by Gordon J. Laing, with translation (by E. H. Zeydel) of Introduction by Ernest Nys.

Gentili, Alberico: Hispanicae Advocacionis Libri Duo. 2 vols. New York, 1921. [No. 9 of the series.] Price, \$5.00.

Vol. I. A Photographic Reproduction of the Edition of 1661, with an Introduction by Frank Frost Abbott. 44a+xvi+274 pages.

Vol. II. A Translation of the Text, by Frank Frost Abbott, with an Index of Authors prepared by Arthur Williams. 12a+x+284 pages.

Grotius, Hugo: De Jure Belli ac Pacis Libri Tres. [No. 3 of the series.] *In press.*

1. A Photographic Reproduction of the Edition of 1646.

2. A Translation of the Text, by Francis W. Kelsey, with the assistance of Henry A. Sanders and Arthur E. Boak.

Legnano, Giovanni da: De Bello, De Repraesaliis et De Duello. Edited by Sir. T. Erskine Holland. 1 vol. Oxford, 1917. xxxiii+458 pages. Price, in Great Britain, 42s. 6d.; in United States, \$13.00. [No. 8 of the series.] *Out of print.*

1. Collotype of the Bologna Manuscript of circa 1390, with Extended and Revised Text of Same, Introduction, List of Authorities Cited, etc., by Sir T. Erskine Holland, together with Photograph of Legnano's Tomb.

2. A Translation of the Text, by J. L. Brierly.

3. A Photographic Reproduction of the First Edition (1477).

- Pufendorf, Samuel von: De Officio Hominis et Civis juxta Legem Naturalem Libri Duo.** [No. 10 of the series.] *In press.*
1. Introduction by James Brown Scott.
 2. A Translation of the Text, by Frank Gardner Moore.
 3. A Photographic Reproduction of the Edition of 1682.
- Rachel, Samuel: De Jure Naturae et Gentium Dissertationes.** Edited by Ludwig von Bar. 2 vols. Washington, 1916. Price, \$4.00. [No. 5 of the series.]
- Vol. I. A Photographic Reproduction of the Edition of 1676, with portrait of Rachel, Introduction by Ludwig von Bar, and List of Errata. 16a+x+335 pages.
- Vol. II. A Translation of the Text, by John Pawley Bate, with Index of Authors Cited. 16a+iv+233 pages.
- Textor, Johann Wolfgang: Synopsis Juris Gentium.** Edited by Ludwig von Bar. 2 vols. Washington, 1916. Price, \$4.00. [No. 6 of the series.]
- Vol. I. A Photographic Reproduction of the First Edition (1680), with portrait of Textor, Introduction by Ludwig von Bar, and List of Errata. 28a+vi+148+168 pages.
- Vol. II. A Translation of the Text, by John Pawley Bate, with Index of Authors Cited. 26a+v+349 pages.
- Vattel, E. de: Le Droit des Gens.** 3 vols. Washington, 1916. Price, \$8.00. [No. 4 of the series.]
- Vol. I. A Photographic Reproduction of Books I and II of the First Edition (1758), with portrait of Vattel and Introduction by Albert de Lapradelle. lix+541 pages.
- Vol. II. A Photographic Reproduction of Books III and IV of the First Edition (1758.) xxiv+376 pages.
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